

An EPITOME of
GRAMMAR:
OR,
A Short Introduction
TO THE
LATIN TONGUE.

In which the RULES of GRAMMAR
are render'd so plain and easy, and at the same time
reduc'd to so few in Number, that a Person of a
tolerable Capacity may, even without any further
Instruction, soon arrive at a greater Knowledge in
that ART, than he can possibly for many Years,
with great Toil attain to, by tossing over the
Rules of common Grammars.

Whereto is prefixed, by way of

INTRODUCTION,
A short ESSAY on the true Method of teaching the
LATIN TONGUE, taken from a judicious Treatise,

Written on that Subject by Mr. R. ASCHAM,

Formerly PRÆCEPTOR to the late

Queen ELIZABETH.

By REAY SABOURN.

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To the R^t. WORSHIPFUL, and WORSHIPFUL,

RICHARD RIDLEY, *Esq*; Mayor,

John Isaacson, *Esq*; Recorder,

WILLIAM ELLISON *Esq*;

MATTHEW FEATHERSTONHAUGH, *Esq*;

HENRY REAY, *Esq*;

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CUTHBERT FENWICK, *Esq*;

ROBERT SORSBIE, *Esq*;

WILLIAM FENWICK, *Esq*; Sheriff,

Aldermen,

Of the Town and County of

Newcastle upon Tyne.

Honour'd GENTLEMEN,



IN Token of the great
Regard and Affecti-
on I bear to you, as
well in your Publick
Capacities, as private, I hum-
bly

Dedication.

bly dedicate to your Worships this Piece, entirely designed for the Service of the Publick; and more especially of this Corporation, most happy under Your Administration: To the Protection of which I now commit my self, humbly craving Your favourable Acceptance of this my first Oblation, from

Honour'd Gentlemen,

Your most Devoted,

Most Obedient, and

Most humble Servant

Reay Sabourn.



THE INTRODUCTION.



GRAMMAR (says a learned Author) is *sooner and surer learnt by Examples of good Authors, than by the naked Rules of Grammarians.* Upon this Proposition, Mr. *Ascham*, in his judicious Treatise, entitled, [*The SCHOOL-MASTER*] seems to have founded the following most concise and clear Method of teaching the **LATIN TONGUE**; which, for Authority's Sake, I choose to transcribe in that worthy Gentleman's own Words.

“ **AFTER** (says our Author) that the Child hath
 “ learned perfectly the Eight Parts of Speech, let
 “ him then learn the right joining together of Sub-
 “ stantives with Adjectives, the Noun with the Verb,
 “ the Relative with the Antecedent; and in learning
 “ further his *Syntaxis*, by my Advice, he shall not
 “ use the common Order in common Schools for
 “ making of *Latins*; whereby the Child commonly
 “ learneth, first an evil Choice of Words, (and right
 “ Choice

“ Choice of Words, saith *Cæsar*, is the Foundation
 “ of Eloquence; then a wrong placing of Words;
 “ and lastly an ill framing of the Sentence, with a
 “ perverse Judgment both of Words and Sentences.
 “ These Faults taking once Root be never, or hard-
 “ ly, pluckt away in Age. Moreover there is no
 “ one Thing that hath either more dulled the Wits,
 “ or taken away the Will of Children from Learn-
 “ ing, than the Care they have to satisfy their Ma-
 “ ster in making of *Latins*.

“ AFTER the three Concordances learned; as I
 “ touched before, let the Master read unto him the
 “ Epistles of *Cicero* gathered together and chosen out
 “ by *Sturmius*, for the Capacity of Children. First
 “ let him teach the Child chearfully and plainly the
 “ Cause and Matter of the Letter; then let him con-
 “ strue it into English so often as the Child may
 “ easily carry away the Understanding of it; lastly,
 “ Parse it over perfectly. This done thus, let the
 “ Child, by and by, both Construe and Parse it over
 “ again; so that it may appear that the Child doubt-
 “ eth in nothing, that his Master taught him be-
 “ fore. After this, the Child must take a Paper
 “ Book, and sitting in some Place, where no Man
 “ shall prompt him, by himself, let him translate
 “ into English his former Lesson. Then shewing it
 “ to his Master, let the Master take from him his
 “ Latin Book, and pausing an Hour at the least,
 “ then let the Child translate his own English into
 “ Latin again, in another Paper-Book. When the
 “ Child bringeth it turned into Latin, the Master
 “ must compare it with *Tullie's* Book, and lay them
 “ both together; and where the Child doth well,
 “ either in chosing, or true placing of *Tullie's* Words,
 “ let the Master praise him, and say here you do well.
 “ For I assure you there is no such Whetstone to
 “ sharpen

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“ sharpen a good Wit, as is Praise. But if the Child
“ do miss, either in forgetting a Word, or in chang-
“ ing a good with a worse, or misordering the Sen-
“ tence, I would not have the Master either frown
“ or chide with him, if the Child have used his Di-
“ ligence therein. For I know by Experience, that
“ a Child shall take more Profit of two Faults gent-
“ ly warned of, than of four Things rightly hit.
“ For then the Master shall have good Occasion to
“ say unto him *N. Tully* would have used such a
“ Word, not this; *Tully* would have placed this
“ Word here, not there; would have used this Case,
“ this Number, this Person, this Degree, this Gen-
“ der: He would have used this Mood, this Tense,
“ this Simple, rather than this Compound; this Ad-
“ verb here, not there; he would have ended the
“ Sentence with this Verb, not with that Noun or
“ Participle, &c.

“ IN these few Lines (*says our Author*) I have
“ wrapped up the most tedious Part of Grammar;
“ and also the Ground of almost all the Rules, that
“ are so busily taught by the Master, and so hardly
“ learnt by the Scholar, which after this Sort the
“ Master shall teach without all Error, and the Scho-
“ lar learn without great Pain, the Master being led
“ by so sure a Guide, and the Scholar being brought
“ into so plain and easy a Way. And therefore we
“ do not condemn Rules, but we gladly teach Rules,
“ and teach them more plainly, sensibly and orderly
“ than they be taught in common Schools. For
“ when the Master shall compare *Tully's* Book with
“ his Scholar's Translation, let the Master at the first
“ lead and teach his Scholar to join the Rules of his
“ Grammar Book, with the Examples of his pre-
“ sent Lesson, until the Scholar by himself be able
“ to fetch out of his Grammar, every Rule for eve-
“ ry

ry Example: So as the Grammar Book be ever in the Scholar's Hand, and also used of him, as a Dictionary for every present Use. This is a lively and perfect Way of teaching of Rules; where the common Way used in common Schools, to read the Grammar alone by itself, is tedious for the Master, hard for the Scholar, cold and uncomfortable for them both.

OUR Author in Support of this his General Method of Teaching, after quoting a few Lines taken from an Epistle of * *Pliny* the second, to his Friend *Fuscus*, proceeds thus: "Ye perceive (says he) how *Pliny* teacheth; by this Exercise of double translating is learned easily, sensibly by little and little, not only all the Congruities of Grammar, the Choice of aptest Words; the right framing of Sentences, Comeliness of Figures, and Forms fit for every Matter, and proper for every Tongue; but that which is greater also, in marking daily, and following diligently the Steps of the best Authors, like Invention of Arguments, like Order in Disposition, like Utterance in Elocution is gathered up; whereby your Scholar shall be brought not only to like Eloquence; but also to all true Understanding and right Judgment, both for Writing and speaking. And where *Dyonys. Halicarnassensis* hath written two excellent Books, the one *de Dilectu optimorum verborum*, the which I fear is lost, the other of the right framing of Words and Sentences, which doth remain yet in Greek, to the great

* *Pliny's* Words are these: Utile in primis, ut multi præcipiunt ex Græco in Latinum, & ex Latino vertere in Græcum: Quo genere exercitationis proprietas, splendorque verborum, apta structura sententiarum, figurarum cœpia & explicandi vis colligitur. Præterea, imitatio optimorum, facultas similia inveniendi paratur: & quæ legentem fessellissent, transferentem fugere non possunt. Intelligentia ex hoc & judicium acquiritur.

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“ great Profit of all them, that truly study for Elo-
“ quence; yet this Way of double translating, shall
“ bring the whole Profit of both these Books to a
“ diligent Scholar, and that easily and pleasantly both
“ for fit Choice of Words, and apt Composition of
“ Sentences. And by these Authorities and Reasons
“ am I moved to think this Way of double tran-
“ slating, either only or chiefly to be fittest for the
“ speedy and perfect attaining of any Tongue. And
“ for speedy attaining I durst venture a good
“ Wager, that if a Scholar in whom is Aptness,
“ Love, Diligence and Constancy, wou’d but tran-
“ slate after this Sort, one only Book in *Tully*, as
“ *De Senectute*, with two Epistles, the first *Ad Q.*
“ *Fra.* the other *Ad Lentulum*, the last save one in
“ the first Book, that Scholar I say should come to
“ a better Knowledge of the Latin Tongue, than
“ the most Part do, that spend four or five Years,
“ in tossing all the Rules of Grammar in common
“ Schools. Indeed this one Book, with two Epi-
“ stles is not sufficient to afford all Latin Words
“ (which is not necessary for a young Scholar to
“ know) but it is able to furnish him fully for all
“ Parts of Grammar; with the right placing, or-
“ dering and use of Words in all kind of Matter.
“ And why not? for it is read that *Dion. Prusseus*
“ that wise Philosopher, and Orator of all his Time,
“ did come to the great Learning and Utterance,
“ that was in him, by reading and following only
“ two Books, *Phædon Platonis*, and *Demosthenes*’ most
“ notable Oration *μεταγγιστος*. And a better and
“ nearer Example herein (*says our Author, speaking of*
“ *Queen ELIZABETH*) may be our most noble Queen,
“ who never yet took Greek nor Latin Grammar in
“ her Hand, after the first declining of a Noun and
“ a Verb, but only by this double translating of *De-*
“ *mosthenes* and *Isocrates* daily, without missing every
“ Fore-

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“ Forenoon, and likewise some Part of *Tully* every
“ Afternoon for the Space of a Year or two, attain-
“ ed to perfect Understanding in both the Tongues,
“ and to such a ready Utterance of the Latin Tongue,
“ as they be few in Number in both the Universities,
“ or elsewhere in *England*, that be in both Tongues
“ comparable with her Majesty. And to conclude
“ in a short room, the Commodities of double Tran-
“ slation, surely the Mind by duly marking first the
“ Cause and Matter, then the Words and Phrases,
“ next the Order and Composition; after the Rea-
“ son and Arguments, then the Forms and Figures
“ of both the Tongues; lastly the Measure and Com-
“ pass of every Sentence, must needs by little and lit-
“ tle draw unto it the like Shape of Eloquence, as
“ the Author doth use, which is read.

OUR Author in another Place comparing his with
the Vulgar Method of Teaching, goes on thus.
“ Here shall all the hard Points of Grammar, both
“ easily and surely be learn'd up, which Scholars in
“ common Schools by making of *Latins*, be groping
“ at with Care and Fear, and yet in many Years they
“ scarce can reach unto them. I remember, says
“ he, when I was young in the North, they went
“ to School little Children; they came from thence
“ great Lubbers; always learning and little pro-
“ fitting; learning without the Book every Thing,
“ understanding within the Book little or nothing:
“ Their whole Knowledge by Learning without
“ the Book, was only tied to their Tongue and Lips,
“ and never ascended to the Brain and Head; and
“ therefore was soon spit out of the Mouth again:
“ They were as Men always going, but ever out of
“ the Way: And why? For their whole Labour,
“ or rather great Toyle without Order, was even
“ vain Idleness without Profit: When by this Way
“ prescribed,

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“ prescribed, being straight, plain and easy, the Scholar
“ lar is always labouring with Pleasure, and ever
“ going on right forward with Profit.

How far the above observation of our Author, with respect to the small Benefit reaped from the vulgar Method of Teaching in his Time, is applicable to that of the present Age, I shall not presume to determine, and therefore proceed now to speak something with Relation to the following Piece, which, as it was more particularly calculated for rendring the Method of double Translation, recommended as above, more commodious and easy, I have chosen to introduce with the preceeding Essay, that may well be allowed, both on Account of the Authority of it's Penman, as well as in other Respects, to stand in Competition with any as yet extant on the like Subject. This my Epitome of Grammar then, compiled for the Purpose just mentioned, I have endeavoured to suit to the Capacity of every Pupil, who doubtless, when beginning so difficult a Work as the Learning of a new Language is, shou'd have no greater Burthen imposed on his Understanding or Memory, than is absolutely necessary.

THE Method I have pursued throughout the whole Work is briefly this: First, with respect to the *Genders of Nouns*, I comprehend all the Rules under a few General and Special Heads; and afterwards where many Exceptions arise to any particular one, those I insert by themselves, digested in an alphabetical Order; so that a Person by only casting an Eye over the Index composed for that End, may at one View presently know what he could not otherwise do, without bearing the uncomfortable Load of a Dictionary in his Brain. The like Method I have followed in treating of the *Preterperfect Tenses*
and

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and *Supines* of Verbs. By this Means, joined with other Contractions made, particularly in the Rules of Syntax, I have reduced all the Rules of Grammar necessary to be learnt, into the narrow Compass of even less than a Third of what is contained in common Grammars, and generally taught in our publick Schools. The first Part indeed of Grammar, call'd *Orthography* (which treats of true Spelling, and the Use of Stops in Reading and likewise 'of other Marks in Writing and abbreviating of Words) I have purposely omitted; since that is commonly taught in all English Schools, and supposed to be known: Wherefore commencing this my Abridgment from the second Part, called *Etymology*, which considers the several Endings and other Properties of Words, I now offer it to the Publick, for the Service of which it was purely intended.





AN EPITOME of
GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the true Method of SPEAKING OF
 WRITING.

Of the Parts of Speech.

The Parts of *Speech* are Eight

<i>Noun</i>	} declined.	<i>Adverb</i>	} undeclined
<i>Pronoun</i>		<i>Conjunction</i>	
<i>Verb</i>		<i>Preposition</i>	
<i>Participle</i>		<i>Interjection.</i>	

A **NOUN** is any Thing that has a Name; as a Hand, *Manus*, a Foot, *Pes*, &c.

OF NOUNS.

There be two kinds of *Nouns*; a Substantive, and an Adjective.

A *Noun Substantive* is any Word that denotes a Thing or Substance; and is known in English by [*a*] [*an*] or [*the*] before it; As, a House, *Domus*; an Angel, *Angelus*; the World, *Mundus*.

An Adjective shews the Quality of a Thing, and cannot be understood in English, unless some *Substantive* be joined

A

ed

ea to it; as, good, *bonus*; happy, *felix*; white, *Albus* &c.

Substantives are of two Sorts, *proper*, or *common*.

A *Substantive proper* is referred to one particular Thing, by which it may be distinguished from others of the same Kind; as, *Thamisis*, the *Thames*: *Common* is used to all of the same Kind; as, *Flavius*, a River.

Of NUMBERS.

There be two Numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*.

The * *singular Number* signifies but one Thing; as, *Hommo*, a Man. The *Plural* signifies more than one; as, *Homines*, Men.

* *Note.* Some Nouns in the singular signify *many*; as, *Populus*, People, *Grex*, a Flock, &c. These are called *Collectives*, and yet are of the singular Number, being considered as *one People*, *one Flock*, &c.

Of the Cases of NOUNS.

There be six † *Cases*, the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative*.

† *Cases* are the different Endings of a Noun, according to the various State of the Thing signified by it: These Endings are not varied in the *English*, but instead thereof Particles are set before the Word; as, *a*, *of*, *to*, *the*, *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*.

The *Nominative*, or naming Case, is that which comes before the Verb, and answers to the Question, *Who* or *What?* as, The Master reads, *Magister legit*.

The *Genitive* or Case possessive, is known by the Sign, *of*, express'd or understood; as, the Master's Learning, or the Learning of the Master, *Doctrina magistri*.

The *Dative* or giving Case is known by the Sign, *to*; as, I give a Book to the Master, *Do librum magistro*.

The *Accusative* Case commonly follows the Word that signifies an Action; as, I love the King, *amo Regem*.

The *Vocative* Case is known by calling or speaking to; as, O Master, *O Magister*.

The *Ablative* is known by these Signs, *in*, *with*, *from* or *by*; as, I will go with the Master, *Ibo cum magistro*, &c.

Of the Declensions of NOUNS.

The five * *Declensions* are respectively known by the Terminations of the Genitive Case of every Noun.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
In <i>e</i> .	in <i>i</i> .	in <i>is</i> .	in <i>us</i> .	in <i>ei</i> .
As, <i>Musæ</i> .	<i>Viri</i> .	<i>Crinis</i> .	<i>Manus</i> .	<i>Rei</i> .

* Nouns, with regard to the Variation of their Endings, are ranged under five Heads, called *Declensions*.

The first DECLENSION.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. *Musæ*, A Song.
 Gen. *Musæ*, Of a Song.
 Dat. *Musæ*, To a Song.
 Acc. *Musam*, The Song.
 Voc. *Musæ*, O Song.
 Abl. *Musæ*, From or by a Song.

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Musæ*, Songs.
 Gen. *Musarum*, Of Songs.
 Dat. *Musis*.† To Songs.
 Acc. *Musas*, The Songs.
 Voc. *Musæ*, O Songs.
 Abl. *Musis*, From or by
 [Songs.

† Note. *Domina*, *filia* and *Nata* make the Dative and Ablative Plural, in *is* or in *abus*: *Dea*, *mulæ*, *equa*, *liberta*, *anima*, *famula*, *serva*, *sociæ*, *duæ*, *ambæ*, in *abus* only.

The second DECLENSION.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. *Vir*, A Man.
 Gen. *Viri*, Of a Man.
 Dat. *Viro*, To a Man.
 Acc. *Virum*, The Man.
 Voc. *Vir*, O Man.
 Abl. *Viro*, From or by a Man.

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Viri*, Men.
 Gen. *Virorum*, Of Men.
 Dat. *Viris*, To Men.
 Acc. *Viros*, The Men.
 Voc. *Viri*, O Men.
 Abl. *Viris*, From or by Men.

When the Nominative endeth in [*us*] the Vocative shall end in [*e*] except *Deus*, that maketh *ô Deus*; *Filius*, *ô fili*; *Genius*, *ô geni*; and *meus*, *ô mi*: To which may be added, *Agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*, *Bacchus*, which make their Vocatives sometimes in *us*.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Nom. Dominus</i> , a Lord.	<i>Nom. Domini</i> , Lords.
<i>Gen. Domini</i> , of a Lord.	<i>Gen. Dominorum</i> , of Lords.
<i>Dat. Domino</i> , to a Lord.	<i>Dat. Dominis</i> , to Lords.
<i>Acc. Dominum</i> , the Lord.	<i>Acc. Dominos</i> , the Lords.
<i>Voc. Domine</i> , O Lord.	<i>Voc. Domini</i> , O Lords.
<i>Abl. Domino</i> , from or by a [Lord.]	<i>Abl. Dominis</i> , from or by [Lords.]

Proper Names in *ius*, make their Vocatives in *i*; as,
Nom. Cornelius, *Voc. Corneli*.

All Nouns of the Neuter Gender make the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative alike in both Numbers; and in the Plural Number they end all in *a*.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Nom. *Regnum</i> , a Kingdom.	<i>Nom. Regna</i> , Kingdoms.
<i>Gen. Regni</i> , of a Kingdom.	<i>Gen. Regnorum</i> , of Kingdoms.
<i>Dat. Regno</i> , to a Kingdom.	<i>Dat. Regnis</i> , to Kingdoms.
<i>Acc. Regnum</i> , the Kingdom.	<i>Acc. Regna</i> , the Kingdoms.
<i>Voc. Regnum</i> , O Kingdom.	<i>Voc. Regna</i> , O Kingdoms.
<i>Abl. Regno</i> , from or by a [Kingdom.]	<i>Abl. Regnis</i> , from or by [Kingdoms.]

* *Regnum* is of the Neuter Gender.

The third DECLENSION.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Nom. Lapis</i> , a Stone.	<i>Nom. Lapides</i> , Stones.
<i>Gen. Lapidis</i> , of a Stone.	<i>Gen. Lapidum</i> , of Stones.
<i>Dat. Lapidi</i> , to a Stone.	<i>Dat. Lapidibus</i> , to Stones.
<i>Acc. Lapidem</i> , the Stone.	<i>Acc. Lapides</i> , the Stones.
<i>Voc. Lapis</i> , O Stone.	<i>Voc. Lapides</i> , O Stones.
<i>Abl. Lapide</i> , from or by a [Stone.]	<i>Abl. Lapidibus</i> , from or by [Stones.]

Annotations upon the third DECLENSION.

These Nouns make their Accusative in *im*, and Ablative in *i*.

Amus-

[5]

Amussis.
Charybdis.

Ravis.
Sitis.

Tussis.
Vis.

These make *em* and *im* in the Accusative, and *e* and *i* in the Ablative.

Aqualis.
Bipennis.
Buris.
Clavis.

Febris.
Navis.
Pelvis.
Puppis.

Restis.
Securis.
Torquis.
Turris.

All Names of Months in *is* or *er*, make their Ablative in *i*: To which may be added *Pugili* and *Strigili*.

Neuters in *e*, *al* and *ar*, except *Gausape*, *Præsepe*, *Far*, *Hepar*, *Jubar*, *Nectar*, and these proper Names, *Præneste*, *Reate*, *Soracte*, make the Ablative in *i*.

Nouns that have the Nature of Adjectives; as, *Affinis*, *Rivalis*, &c. most commonly have *i* in the Ablative.

These make the Ablative in *e* and *i*.

Amnis.
Anguis.
Civis.

Ignis.
Suppellex.

Vestis.
Unguis.

Nouns that have the Ablative in *i*, or *e* and *i*; and Nouns in *is* and *es*, not increasing in the Genitive singular, make *ium* in the Genitive plural, except *Apis*, *Canis*, *Juvenis*, *Opes*, *Panis*, *Vates*, *Volucris*, which make *Apum*, &c.

When the Nominative singular ends with two Consonants, the Genitive plural is in *ium*; as, *Urbs*, *urbium*, &c. except *Arabum*, *Ancupum*, *Cœlibum*, *Cyclopum*, *Forcipum*, *Hyemum*, *Inopum*, *Municipum*, *Principum*.

SINGULARITER.

PLURALITER.

Nom. **Calcar*, a Spur.

Nom. *Calcaria*, Spurs.

Gen. *Calcaris*, of a Spur.

Gen. *Calcarium*, of Spurs.

Dat. *Calcari*, to a Spur.

Dat. *Calcaribus*, to Spurs.

Acc. *Calcar*, the Spur.

Acc. *Calcaria*, the Spurs.

Voc. *Calcar*, O Spur.

Voc. *Calcaria*, O Spurs.

Abl. *Calcari*, from or by a

Abl. *Calcaribus*, from or by

[Spur.]

[Spurs.]

* *Calcar* is of the Neuter Gender.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. Crinis, a Hair.
Gen. Crinis, of a Hair.
Dat. Crini, to a Hair.
Acc. Crinem, the Hair.
Voc. Crinis, O Hair.
Abl. Crine, from or by a
 [Hair]

PLURALITER.

Nom. Crines, Hairs.
Gen. Crinium, of Hairs.
Dat. Crinibus, to Hairs.
Acc. Crines, the Hairs.
Voc. Crines, O Hairs.
Abl. Crinibus, from or by
 [Hairs.]

The fourth DECLENSION.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. Manus, a Hand.
Gen. Manus, of a Hand.
Dat. Manui, to a Hand.
Acc. Manum, the Hand.
Voc. Manus, O Hand.
Abl. Manu, from or by a
 [Hand.]

PLURALITER.

Nom. Manus, Hands.
Gen. Manuum, of Hands.
*Dat. Manibus**, to Hands.
Acc. Manus, the Hands.
Voc. Manus, O Hands.
Abl. Manibus, from or by
 [Hands.]

* Note. *Acus*, a Needle; *Arcus*, a Bow; *Artus*, a Limb; *Ficus*, a Fig;
Lacus, a Lake; *Parus*, a Birth; *Portus*, a Haven; *Quercus*, an Oak;
Specus, a Den; *Tribus*, a Stock; and *Vern*, a Spit, have their Dative
 and Ablative Cases plural in *ibus*.

The fifth DECLENSION.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. Facies, a Face.
Gen. Faciei, of a Face.
Dat. Faciei, to a Face.
Acc. Faciem, the Face.
Voc. Facies, O Face.
Abl. Facie, from or by a Face.

PLURALITER.

Nom. Facies, Faces.
Gen. Facierum, of Faces.
Dat. Faciebus, to Faces.
Acc. Facies, the Faces.
Voc. Facies, O Faces.
Abl. Faciebus, from or by
 [Faces.]

Of the Genders of NOUNS.

There be three † Genders of Nouns, the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

† *Gender*, in the Latin Tongue, is a Word of Art, signifying the joining of an Adjective with that Termination, which the Nature of the Substantive requires: Thus, if the Substantive denotes a Person of the male Kind, or any Thing considered as such, it requires the Adjective to be joined with it in the Masculine Termination; as for Example, if one would express a good Horse in Latin, he must say, *bonus equus*; but if a good Mare, *bona equa*, which is the female Termination; but when the Substantive is neither male nor female, nor considered as such, it requires the Adjective to be joined to it in a different Ending from the former, and therefore called the neuter Gender; as, *bonum regnum*, a good Kingdom.

The Declining of ADJECTIVES.

Felix, happy, is an Adjective of one Termination, and third Declension.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. * *Felix*.
Gen. *Felicitis*.
Dat. *Felici*.
Acc. *Felicem*, *felix*.
Voc. *Felix*.
Abl. *Felice vel felici*.

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Felices*, *felicia*.
Gen. *Felicitum*.
Dat. *Felicitibus*.
Acc. *Felices*, *felicia*.
Voc. *Felices*, *felicia*.
Abl. *Felicitibus*.

* When an Adjective has only one ending in one Case, it is of all the three Genders.

Tristis, sad, is an Adjective of two Terminations and third Declension.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. † *Tristis*, *triste*.
Gen. *Tristis*.
Dat. *Tristi*.
Acc. *Tristem*, *triste*.
Voc. *Tristis*, *triste*.
Abl. *Tristi*.

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Tristes*, *tristia*.
Gen. *Tristium*.
Dat. *Tristibus*.
Acc. *Tristes*, *tristia*.
Voc. *Tristes*, *tristia*.
Abl. *Tristibus*.

† When an Adjective has two Endings in one Case, the first is masculine and feminine, as, *Tristis*; and the second neuter, as, *Triste*.

Bonus, good, is an Adjective of three Terminations, and of the second and first Declension.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. *Bonus, bona, bonum.*
Gen. *Boni, bonæ, boni.*
Dat. *Bono, bonæ, bono.*
Acc. *Bonum, bonam, bonum.*
Voc. *Bone, bona, bonum.*
Abl. *Bono, bona, bono.*

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Boni, bonæ, bona.*
Gen. *Bonorum, bonarum, bo-*
Dat. *Bonis.* [*norum.*]
Acc. *Bonos, bonas, bona.*
Voc. *Boni, bonæ, bona.*
Abl. *Bonis.*

‡ When an Adjective has three divers Endings, the first is masculine, as *Bonus*, the second feminine, as *Bona*, the third neuter, as *Bonum*.

These Adjectives following are declined after a different Manner from the former.

Unus, One.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. * *Unus, una, unum.*
Gen. *Unius.*
Dat. *Uni.*
Acc. *Unum, unam, unum.*
Voc. *Une, una, unum.*
Abl. *Uno, una, uno.*

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Uni, unæ, una.*
Gen. *Unorum, unarum, uno-*
Dat. *Unis.* [*rum.*]
Acc. *Unos, unas, una.*
Voc. *Uni, unæ, una.*
Abl. *Unis.*

* *Totus, solus*; and also *ullus, alter* and *neuter* are declined like *unus*, saving that the Four last want the Vocative Case. Note, *Unus* wants the plural Number, unless it be joined with a Word that lacketh the singular; as, *una litera*, one Letter.

Alius, Another.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. *Alius, alia, aliud.*
Gen. *Alius.*
Dat. *Alii.*
Acc. *Alium, aliam, aliud.*
Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *Alio, alia, alio.*

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Alii, aliæ, alia.*
Gen. *Aliorum, aliarum, alio-*
Dat. *Aliis.* [*rum.*]
Acc. *Alios, alias, alia.*
Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *Aliis.*

SINGULA.

Ambo, Both.

PLURALITER.

Nom. † *Ambo, ambæ, ambo.*
 Gen. *Amborum, ambarum, amborum.*
 Dat. *Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.*
 Acc. *Ambos, ambas, ambo.*
 Voc. *Ambo, ambæ, ambo.*
 Abl. *Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.*

† *Duo*, two, is declined in the same Manner.

Tres, Three.

Quatuor, Four.

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Tres, tria.*
 Gen. *Trium.*
 Dat. *Tribus.*
 Acc. *Tres, tria.*
 Voc. *Tres, tria.*
 Abl. *Tribus.*

PLURALITER.

Nom.	} Quatuor.
Gen.	
Dat.	
Acc.	
Voc.	
Abl.	

Acer, sharp, is an Adjective of three Terminations, and of the third Declension.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. * *Acer, acris, acre.*
 Gen. *Acris.*
 Dat. *Acri.*
 Acc. *Acrem, acre.*
 Voc. *Acer, acris, acre.*
 Abl. *Acri.*

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Acres, acria.*
 Gen. *Acrium.*
 Dat. *Acribus.*
 Acc. *Acres, acria.*
 Voc. *Acres, acria.*
 Abl. *Acribus.*

* So *Alacer, campester, celebris, celeris, equester, paluster, pedester, saluber, sylvestris, volucer.*

Of the Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

Because one Thing may be greater or less than another, Adjectives are distinguished by the Names of *Comparable* and *Incomparable*.

A com-

A *comparable* Adjective is that which can be increased or diminished in its Signification; as, hard, harder, hardest; little, less, least.

An *incomparable* Adjective cannot have its Signification increased or lessened; as, all, some, any, &c.

The Degrees of Comparison are three, the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*

The *Positive* declares without Excess; as, *durus*, hard.

The *Comparative* somewhat exceeds the *Positive* in Signification; as, *durior*, harder, or more hard.

The *Superlative* exceeds the *Positive* in the highest Degree; as, *durissimus*, hardest, most hard, or very hard.

The *Comparative* and *Superlative* are formed of the first Case of their *Positive* that ends in [i;] as from *duri*, the Genitive of *durus*, the Comparative *durior* and *durius* is formed, by adding [or] and [us;] and by adding *s* and *simus*, the Superlative *durissimus* is formed.

Annotations upon comparable ADJECTIVES.

The Positives and Superlatives are declined like *bonus*.

An Adjective of the comparative Degree is thus declined after the third Declension.

Tristior, more sad.

SINGULARITER.

Nom. *Tristior, tristius.*
Gen. *Tristioris.*
Dat. *Tristiori.*
Acc. *Tristiolem, tristius.*
Voc. *Tristior, tristias.*
Abl. *Tristiore vel tristiori.*

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Tristiores, tristiora.*
Gen. *Tristorum.*
Dat. *Tristoribus.*
Acc. *Tristiores, tristiora.*
Voc. *Tristiores, tristiora.*
Abl. *Tristoribus.*

Comparisons Irregular.

Agilis, nimble, *agilior*, nimbler, *agillimus*, nimblest.

Bonus, good, *melior*, better, *optimus*, best.

Dives, rich, *ditior*, richer, *ditissimus*, richest.

Exterus, outward, *exterior*, further, *extremus*, furthest.

Facilis, easy, *facilior*, easier, *facillimus*, easiest.

Gracilis,

Gracilis, small, *gracilior*, smaller, *gracillimus*, smallest.
Humilis, humble, *humilior*, humbler, *humillimus*, humblest.
Inferus, below, *inferior*, lower, *infimus*, lowest.
Magnus, great, *major*, greater, *maximus*, greatest.
Malus, bad, *pejor*, worse, *peffimus*, worst.
Multus, much, *plus*, more, *plurimus*, most.
Nequam, wicked, *nequior*, wickeder, *nequissimus*, wickedest.
Parvus, little, *minor*, less, *minimus*, least.
Posterus, late, *posterior*, later, *postremus*, latest.
Similis, like, *similior*, liker, *simillimus*, likest.
Superus, above, *superior*, higher, *supremus*, highest.

Adjectives in *er* form their Superlative, by adding *rimus* to the Nominative Case of the Positive; as, *Pulcher*, fair, *pulchrior*, fairer, *pulcherrimus*, fairest.

If the Positive hath a Vowel before *us* in the last Syllable, it is compared by *magis* and *maxime*; as, *pius*, godly, *magis pius*, more godly, *maxime pius*, most godly.

Comparisons from *facio*, *loquor*, *dico*, *volo*, are formed as if they came from *ens*.

Benevolus, Kind.

Magniloquus, a great Talker.

* *Benevolus*,
Benevolentior,
Benevolentissimus.

}

{

† *Magniloquus*,
Magniloquentior,
Magniloquentissimus.

* *Benevolens*.

† *Magniloquens*.

Maledicus, an evil Speaker.

Munificus, bountiful.

* *Maledicus*,
Maledicentior,
Maledicentissimus.

}

{

† *Munificus*,
Munificentior,
Munificentissimus.

* *Maledicens*.

† *Munificens*.

Comparisons defective.

These want the Positive.

Deterior, worse.

Deterrimus, worst.

Ocyor, more swift.

Ocyssimus, most swift.

Peni-

Penitior, more inward.
Prior, the former.

Penitissimus, most inward.
Primus, the first.

These want the *Comparative*.

Diversus, different.
Falsus, false.
Fidus, faithful.
Inclutus, famous.
Invitus, unwilling.
Meritus, deserving.
Novus, new
Nuperus, late.
Sacer, holy

Diversissimus, most different.
Falissimus, most false.
Fidissimus, most faithful.
Inclutissimus, most famous.
Invitissimus, most unwilling
Meritissimus, most deserving
Novissimus, newest.
Nuperrimus, most late.
Sacerrimus, most holy.

These want the *Superlative*.

Declivis, steep.
Dexter, lucky.
Juvenis, young.
Longinquus, far
Opimus, fat.
Salutaris, healthful.
Senex, old.
Sinister, unlucky.
Supinus, careless.

Declivior, more steep.
Dexterior, more lucky
Junior, younger.
Longinquior, more far
Opimior, more fat.
Salutarior, more healthful.
Senior, older.
Sinisterior, more unlucky
Supinior, more careless.

Some Adverbs and Prepositions compared.

Citra, on this side; *Citerior*, more on this side; *Citimus*, most on this side.

Diu, long; *diutius*, longer; *ditutissime*, longest.

Prope, near; *propior*, nearer; * *Proximus* nearest.

* Thence *Proximior*.

Sape, often; *sapius*, more often; *sapissime*, most often.

Supra, above; *superior*, higher; † *supremus*, the highest.

† vel *Summus*.

Ultra, beyond; *ulterior*, more beyond; *ultimus*, the last.

A Specimen of the regular DEGREES.

SINGULARITER.

Nom.	<i>durus</i> <i>dura</i> <i>durum</i>	<i>durior</i> <i>durius</i>	<i>durissimus</i> <i>durissima</i> <i>durissimum</i>
Gen.	<i>duri</i> <i>duræ</i> <i>duri</i>	<i>durioris</i>	<i>durissimi</i> <i>durissimæ</i> <i>durissimi</i>
Dat.	<i>duro</i> <i>duræ</i> <i>duro</i>	<i>duriori</i>	<i>durissimo</i> <i>durissimæ</i> <i>durissimo</i>
Acc.	<i>durum</i> <i>duram</i> <i>durum</i>	<i>durio rem</i> <i>durius</i>	<i>durissimum</i> <i>durissimam</i> <i>durissimum</i>
Voc.	<i>dure</i> <i>dura</i> <i>durum</i>	<i>durior</i> <i>durius</i>	<i>durissime</i> <i>durissima</i> <i>durissimum</i>
Abl.	<i>duro</i> <i>dura</i> <i>duro</i>	<i>durior e</i> <i>vel</i> <i>duriori</i>	<i>durissimo</i> <i>durissima</i> <i>durissimo</i>

PLURALITER.

Nom.	<i>duri</i> <i>duræ</i> <i>dura</i>	<i>duriores</i> <i>duriora</i>	<i>durissimi</i> <i>durissimæ</i> <i>durissima</i>
Gen.	<i>durorum</i> <i>durarum</i> <i>durorum</i>	<i>duriorum</i>	<i>durissimorum</i> <i>durissimarum</i> <i>durissimorum</i>
Dat.	<i>duris</i>	<i>durioribus</i>	<i>durissimis</i>
Acc.	<i>duros</i> <i>duras</i> <i>dura</i>	<i>duriores</i> <i>duriora</i>	<i>durissimos</i> <i>durissimas</i> <i>durissima</i>
Voc.	<i>duri</i> <i>duræ</i> <i>dura</i>	<i>duriores</i>	<i>durissimi</i> <i>durissimæ</i> <i>durissima</i>
Abl.	<i>duris</i>	<i>durioribus</i>	<i>durissimis</i>

Some Greek Nouns declined.

These are of the first Declension.

SINGULARITER.	SINGULARITER.
<i>Nom. Æneas,</i>	<i>Nom. Anchises,</i>
<i>Gen. Æneæ,</i>	<i>Gen. Anchisæ,</i>
<i>Dat. Æneæ,</i>	<i>Dat. Anchisæ,</i>
<i>Acc. Æneam vel Ænean,</i>	<i>Acc. Anchisam vel Anchisen.</i>
<i>Voc. Ænea,</i>	<i>Voc. Anchise vel Anchisa.</i>
<i>Abl. Ænea.</i>	<i>Abl. Anchise vel Anchisa.</i>

SINGULARITER.

<i>Nom. Grammaticæ,</i>	<i>Acc. Grammaticen,</i>
<i>Gen. Grammatices,</i>	<i>Voc. Grammaticæ,</i>
<i>Dat. Grammaticæ,</i>	<i>Abl. Grammaticæ.</i>

These are of the second.

SINGULARITER.	SINGULARITER.
<i>Nom. Orpheus,</i>	<i>Nom. Androgeos,</i>
<i>Gen. Orphei vel Orpheos,</i>	<i>Gen. Androgeo,</i>
<i>Dat. Orpheo vel Orphei,</i>	<i>Dat. Androgeo,</i>
<i>Acc. Orpheum vel Orphea,</i>	<i>Acc. Androgeon,</i>
<i>Voc. Orpheu,</i>	<i>Voc. Androgeos,</i>
<i>Abl. Orpheo.</i>	<i>Abl. Androgeo.</i>

These are of the third.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Nom. Pixis,</i>	<i>Nom. Pixides,</i>
<i>Gen. Pixidis, vel dos,</i>	<i>Gen. Pixidum,</i>
<i>Dat. Pixidi,</i>	<i>Dat. Pixidibus,</i>
<i>Acc. Pixidem, vel da,</i>	<i>Acc. Pixides, vel das,</i>
<i>Voc. Pixis,</i>	<i>Voc. Pixides,</i>
<i>Abl. Pixide,</i>	<i>Abl. Pixidibus.</i>

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Nom. Poema,</i>	<i>Nom. Poemata,</i>
<i>Gen. Poematis,</i>	<i>Gen. Poematum,</i>
<i>Dat. Poemati,</i>	<i>Dat. Poematis, vel poematibus,</i>
<i>Acc. Poema,</i>	<i>Acc. Poemata,</i>
<i>Voc. Poema,</i>	<i>Voc. Poemata,</i>
<i>Abl. Poemate,</i>	<i>Abl. Poematis, vel poematibus.</i>

Of Heteroclites or irregular Nouns.

Heteroclites are such Nouns as vary their Gender or Declension, are defective, or abound.

Of Nouns that vary.

Some Feminines turn Neuter, and some Neuters Feminine in the plural Number.

<i>Carbasus,</i>	} Pl. a.		* <i>Balneum,</i>	} Pl. e.
<i>Pergamus,</i>			<i>Delicium,</i>	
<i>Supellex.</i>			<i>Epulum,</i>	
			<i>Nundinum.</i>	

* *Balnea* is sometimes read in the Plural.

Some Neuters turn Masculine, and some Masculines Neuter in the Plural.

<i>Argos,</i>	} Pl. i.		<i>Avernus,</i>	<i>Massicus,</i>	} Pl. a.
<i>Cælum,</i>			<i>Dindymus,</i>	<i>Tartarus,</i>	
<i>Elysium,</i>			<i>Gargarus,</i>	<i>Taygetus,</i>	
			<i>Ismarus,</i>	<i>Tenarus,</i>	
			<i>Mænalus,</i>		

Of Defectives.

* Nouns that vary no Case are called *Aptotes*.

<i>Alpha,</i>	<i>Fas,</i>	<i>Instar,</i>	<i>Nefas,</i>	§ <i>Opus,</i>	<i>Sinapi,</i>
<i>Centum,</i>	<i>Frugi,</i>	‡ <i>Mille,</i>	<i>Nequam,</i>	<i>Pondo,</i>	<i>Tempe,</i>
<i>Cornu,</i>	<i>Genu,</i>	<i>Necesse,</i>	<i>Nihil,</i>	<i>Quatuor,</i>	<i>Tot,</i>
	<i>Gummi,</i>			<i>Quot,</i>	

* All Nouns of Number, from Four to an Hundred inclusively, are *Aptotes*.

‡ Plur. *Cornua, cornuum, cornibus, &c.* so *Genu*.

‡ Both Adjective and Substantive Plur. *millia, millium, millibus, &c.*

§ An Adjective, when it signifies necessary.

Some Nouns have only one Case; as,

Abl.	<i>Ambage,</i>	<i>Ingratiis,</i>	<i>Jussu,</i>	<i>Noctu,</i>	<i>Promptu.</i>
	† <i>Astu,</i>	<i>Injussu,</i>	<i>Nata,</i>	<i>Permissu,</i>	
Acc. Pl.	<i>Inficias.</i>				

* *Astus* is read in the Plural.

Some

Some are declined with two Cases ; as,

* Nom. <i>Fors</i>	} Abl. {	{	Nom. <i>Plus</i> , Gen. <i>Pluris</i> .
Gen. { <i>Impetis</i>			Gen. pl. <i>Repetundarum</i> , Dat.
{ <i>Juguris</i>			<i>Repetundis</i> .
	{	{	Gen. <i>Spontis</i> , Abl. <i>Sponte</i> .
Nom. pl. <i>Suppetiae</i> , Acc. <i>Suppetias</i> .			
Nom. <i>Tantundem</i> , Gen. <i>Tantidem</i> .			
Gen. <i>Verberis</i> , Abl. <i>Verbere</i> .			

* Note, *Plus*, *Juguris* and *Verberis*, are whole in the Plural Number.

Some are declined with three Cases ; as,

Gen. { * <i>Opis</i> , <i>Precis</i> , <i>Vicis</i> ,	} Acc. { <i>Opem</i> , <i>Precem</i> , <i>Vicem</i> .	} Abl. { <i>Ope</i> , <i>Prece</i> , <i>Vice</i> .
--	--	---

* These are entire in the Plural. Some Nouns have only the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative in the Plural ; as, *Era*, *Hordea*, *Farra*, *Tbura*, *Mella*, *Mulsa*, *Defruta*, *Vina*, *Labes*, *Soboles*, and all Nouns of the fifth Declension, except *Res*, *Species*, *Facies*, *Acies*, *Dies*.

Some are declined with four Cases ; as,

Gen. { <i>Ditionis</i> , <i>Frugis</i> , <i>Proceris</i> ,	} Acc. { <i>Ditionem</i> , <i>Frugem</i> , <i>Procerem</i> ,
Nom. { <i>Nemo</i> ,	
Dat. { <i>Ditioni</i> , <i>Frugi</i> , <i>Proceri</i> , <i>Nemini</i> ,	} Abl. { <i>Ditione</i> . <i>Fruge</i> . <i>Procere</i> . <i>Nemine</i> .

Other Nouns that are defective are such as only want one Case ; as,

* *Vis*. *Ego*. *Quis*. *Omnis*.

* *Vis* wants the Dative, the Rest the Vocative. All Nouns, that we cannot direct our Speech to, want the Vocative.

Nouns confined to a singular Signification, want the plural Number ; of which Nature are the following, viz.

MASCULINES.

* <i>Aer</i> , the Air	<i>Penus</i> , Provision
<i>Aether</i> , the Sky	<i>Piper</i> , Pepper
<i>Fimus</i> , Dung	<i>Pontus</i> , the Sea
<i>Hesperus</i> , the Evening Star	<i>Sanguis</i> , Blood
<i>Limus</i> , Mud	<i>Vesper</i> , the Evening
<i>Nemo</i> , Nobody	<i>Viscus</i> , Birdlime

FEMININES.

<i>Charitas</i> , Charity	<i>Pax</i> , Peace
<i>Ebrietas</i> , Drunkenness	<i>Pix</i> , Pitch
<i>Fames</i> , Hunger	<i>Pubes</i> , Ripeness of Age
<i>Humus</i> , the Ground	<i>Requies</i> , Rest
<i>Indoles</i> , Towardliness	<i>Salus</i> , Health
<i>Juventus</i> , Youth	<i>Sitis</i> , Thirst
<i>Lues</i> , the Murrain	<i>Tellus</i> , the Earth
<i>Melancholia</i> , Melancholy	<i>Virus</i> , Poison
<i>Mors</i> , Death	

NEUTERS.

<i>Ævum</i> , an Age	<i>Lac</i> , Milk
<i>Apium</i> , Parsley	<i>Linum</i> , Flax
<i>Aurum</i> , Gold	<i>Nectar</i> , a Liquor so call'd
<i>Cennum</i> , Dirt	<i>Oleum</i> , Oyl
<i>Ebur</i> , oris. Ivory	<i>Solum</i> , a Throne
<i>Fœnum</i> , Hay	<i>Solum</i> , the Ground
<i>Gluten</i> , Glue	<i>Triticum</i> , Wheat

* To which may be added all proper Names; yet these may have the Plural, when many of the same Names are signified; as *Cæsares*, the *Cæsars*.

Some Nouns want the Singular, Number; as,

MASCULINES.

<i>Cancelli</i> , Lattices	<i>Majores</i> , Ancestors
<i>Fori</i> , the Hatches of a Ship	<i>Manes</i> , Spirits
<i>Gemini</i> , Twins	<i>Menses</i> , Monthly Terms
<i>Inferi</i> , the infernal Spirits	<i>Penates</i> , Household Gods
<i>Lemures</i> , Hobgoblins	<i>Posterius</i> , Posterity
<i>Liberi</i> , Children	<i>Superi</i> , the Gods above

FEMININES.

<i>Calende</i> , the Calends of a	* <i>Grates</i> , Thanks
<i>Compedes</i> , Fetters	[Month <i>Idus</i> , the Ides of a Month
<i>Divitiæ</i> , Riches	<i>Manubiæ</i> , Spoils
<i>Excubiæ</i> , Watch and Ward	<i>Phalera</i> , Horse Trappings
<i>Exequiæ</i> , Funeral Rites	<i>Primitiæ</i> , first Fruits
<i>Feriæ</i> , Holydays	<i>Quisquilæ</i> , Sweepings

* Has only the *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative*.

NEUTERS.

<i>Arma</i> , Weapons	<i>Lustra</i> , Dens
<i>Bellaria</i> , Juncates	<i>Mœnia</i> , Walls
<i>Castra</i> , Tents	<i>Mapalia</i> , Sheds
<i>Crepundia</i> , Rattles	<i>Præcordia</i> , the Midriff
<i>Compita</i> , Cross Ways	<i>Tesqua</i> , craggy Places
<i>Extæ</i> , Entrails	

Some are only of the *Plural Number*, tho' their Signification be of the *Singular*; as,

MASCULINES.

<i>Codicilli</i> , a Deed of Gift	<i>Ludi</i> , Pastime
<i>Fasces</i> , a Sergeant's Mace	<i>Natales</i> , Parentage
<i>Fasti</i> , a Register	<i>Parisi</i> , Paris [Tables
<i>Gabii</i> , a City of that Name	<i>Pugillares</i> , a Pair of Writing

FEMININES.

<i>Cunæ</i> , a Cradle	<i>Literæ</i> , a Letter
<i>Fores</i> , a Door	<i>Nuptiæ</i> , a Wedding
<i>Induciæ</i> , a Truce	<i>Tenebræ</i> , Darkneſs

NEUTERS.

<i>Comitia</i> , an assembly of People	<i>Rostra</i> , a Pulpit
<i>Cunabula</i> , a Cradle	<i>Sponsalia</i> , a Contract before [Marriage
<i>Natalitia</i> , a Solemnity	

Some Adjectives want the Neuter Termination; as,

<i>Comes,</i>	<i>Degener,</i>	<i>Impos,</i>	<i>Locuples,</i>	<i>Pauper,</i>	<i>Superstes,</i>
<i>Compos,</i>	<i>Dives,</i>	<i>Inops,</i>	<i>Memor,</i>	<i>Sospes,</i>	<i>Uber.</i>

OF REDUNDANTS.

Redundants are Nouns that abound either in *Declension* or *Gender*.

Some Nouns have some of their *Cases* both of the *second* and *fourth Declension*.

* <i>Colus</i>	<i>Laurus</i>	†† <i>Quercus</i>
† <i>Cornus</i>	<i>Penns</i>	<i>Specus</i>
‡ <i>Domus</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	
** <i>Ficus</i>		

* *Colus*, is of the *second* and *fourth Declension* in the *Genitive* and *Ablative Cases* Singular; but only of the *second* in the other *Cases*. So *Laurus*.

† *Cornus* is more of the *fourth* than *second Declension*; so *penns*, *pinus* and *specus*, Abl. *penns*, *specu*, which are also of the *third Declension* and *neuter Gender*; Gen. *Penoris*, *Specoris*.

‡ Gen. *Domus*, and *Domus*. Dat. *Domui*. Acc. *Domum*. Voc. *Domus*. Abl. *Domo*. Plur. Nom. *Domus*. Gen. *Domorum* and *Domuum*. Dat. *Domibus*. Acc. *Domos*, and *Domus*. Voc. *Domus*. Abl. *Domibus*.

** *Ficus*, for *Fruit*, and a *Tree* is of the *fourth Declension*, but for a *Disease*, only of the *second*.

†† *Quercus* is of the *second* and *fourth Declension* in the *Genitive Cases* Singular and Plural; but only of the *fourth* in all the other *Cases*.

Some Nouns of the *Masculine* or *Neuter Gender* in the *Singular Number*, are both *Masculine* and *Neuter* in the *Plural*.

<i>Capistrum</i>	<i>Frænum</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Sibilus</i>
<i>Filum</i>	<i>Focus</i>	<i>Rastrum</i>	

Vulgas, *Masculine* and *Neuter*; *Halec*, *Feminine* and *Neuter*.



General RULES for the *Genders* of NOUNS.

1. **A**LL * Nouns; that relate to the *Male-kind*, are of the *Masculine Gender*; and to the *Female* of the *Feminine*.

as, *Vir*, a *Man*; *Mulier*, a *Woman*.

* Note, the Names of *wild Beasts*, *small creeping Creatures*, *Fishes* and *Birds*, whose *Sexes*, because not easily discerned, are put under one *Gender*, which is to be learnt from the *Rules* of *Declension* and *Termination*.

2. The Names of *Angels, Winds, Months* and *Rivers* are of the *Masculine Gender*; as, *Gabriel*, the Angel *Gabriel*; *Auster*, the South Wind; *Aprilis*, April; *Thamesis* the River *Thames*.

3. The Names of † *Trees, Countries, ‡ Cities*, and *Islands* are of the *Feminine Gender*, as, *alnus*, an Alder Tree; *Graecia*, Greece; *Opus*, a City of *Locris*; *Britannia*, Britain.

† Except *Trees*, whose Latin ends in *aster*, which are *Masculine*; and these *Neuters*, *Acer*, a Maple; *Robur*, an Oak; *Siler*, an Olier; *Suber*, Cork; *Thus*, Frankincense.

‡ Except these *Masculines*, *Agragas*, a Town in *Sicily*; *Sulmo*, the Town where *Quid* was born; and these *Neuters*, *Argos*, a City of *Peloponnesus*; *Præneste*, a City in *Italy*; *Tybur*, a City in *Italy*: and also *Anxur*, a City in *Italy*, which is both *Masculine* and *Neuter*.

4. All Nouns that end in * [*um*,] and *Aptotes*, are of the *Neuter Gender*.

* Except proper Names of Men or Women.

Special RULES for the Genders of NOUNS.

1. All Nouns of the first Declension are of the *Feminine Gender*; except *Cometa, Hadria, Planeta*, and Words ending in *as*, and *es*; which are *Masculine*.

2. Nouns of the second Declension, are of the *Masculine Gender*, except these;

* <i>Alvus, Domus</i>	} Feminines.	<i>Pelagus</i> <i>Regnum</i> <i>Virus</i> }	} Neuters.
<i>Carbasus, Methodus</i>			
<i>Colus, Vannus</i>			

* To which may be added all Nouns ending in *um*.

3. Nouns of the third Declension, ending thus, are *Masculines*, viz. in,

*an, er, *es, il, in, nis, o, ol, on, or, os, ul,*

* Increasing in the *Genitive*.

Those

Those ending thus, are *Feminines*, viz. in,

as, aus, †es, do, go, io, is, †s, †us, †x, ys.

† Not increasing in the *Genitive*.

‡ With a Consonant before it.

‡ Not changing [*u*] in the *Genitive*. Note, all Nouns in [*us*] of one Syllable, are of the *Neuter* Gender, except *mus, grus*, Masculines, and *sus*, Masculine and Feminine.

§ Nouns ending in [*ax*] or [*ex*] are *Masculines*, except *Halex, Fornax, Supellex*, Feminines.

And those ending thus, are *Neuters*, viz. in

a, as, al, ar, c, e, el, n, t, ur, us.

A Catalogue of WORDS excepted from the third
Special Rule.

A.

A CER, *cris, n.* a Maple
Acinaces, *is, m.* a Persian
Seymeter
Adamas, *ntis, n.* a Diamond
Adeps, *ipis, m.* fatness
Ador, *is, n.* Grain for Sacrifice
Edon, *onis, f.* a Nightingale
Æquor, *oris, n.* the Sea
Anguis, *is, m.* a Snake
Aqualis, *is, m.* a Water-pot
Arbor, *oris, f.* a Tree
Aries, *etis, m.* a Ram
Artocreas, *atis, n.* a Pasty
Ass, or *assis, m.* gen. *assis*, a
Pound weight
Atlas, *ntis, m.* a Mountain
of that Name
Attagen, *enis, m.* a Quail
Axis, *is, m.* an Axle Tree

B.

B Acchar, *aris, f.* the Herb
Lady's Glove
Bes, *effis, m.* eight Ounces
Bidens, *ntis, m.* a two grain'd
Fork
Bombyx, *cis, m.* a Silkworm

C.

C Acoetbes, *is, n.* an evil
Custom
Cadaver, *cris, n.* a dead Car-
kass
Caesper, *itis, m.* a green Turff.
Calx, *cis, m.* the Sole of the
Foot
Calix, *icis, m.* a Cup
Calyx, *ycis, m.* a Bud
Canalis, *is, m.* a Conduit Pipe
Cardo,

cardo, inis, *m.* a Hinge
Caro, carnis, *f.* Flesh
Carpio, onis, *m.* a Carp Fish
Cassis, is, *m.* a Net
Caulis, is, *m.* a Stalk
Chalybs, ybis, *m.* Steel
Chaos, Dat. & Abl. *Chao*, *n.*
 a confused Heap

Cicer, eris, *n.* a Vetch
Coccyx, ygis, *m.* a Cuckow
Coles, is, *m.* a Man's Yard
Collis, is, *m.* a little Hill
Confluens, ntis, *m.* a Place
 where two Rivers meet
Cor, dis, *n.* the Heart
Cos, otis, *f.* a Whetstone
Curculio, onis, *m.* a Weevil

D.

Dens, ntis, *m.* a Tooth
Diameter, tri, *m.* the
 Diameter of a Circle
Dodrans, ntis, *m.* nine Ounces
Dos, otis, *f.* a Portion.

E.

Echo, us, *f.* an Echo
Elephas, antis, *m.* an E-
 lephant
Ensis, is, *m.* a Sword
Eos, i, *f.* the Morning
Epos, odis, *n.* a Poem
Erysipelas, atis, *n.* St. Antho-
 ny's Fire.

F.

Fas, *n.* Indec. right
Fascis, is, *m.* a Faggot
Fallis, is, *m.* a pair of Bellows
Fomes, itis, *m.* Tinder fewel

Fons, ntis, *m.* a Fountain
Forix, icis, an Arch
Funis, is, *m.* a Rope
Fur, uris, *m.* a Thief
Furfur, furis, *m.* bran
Fustis, is, *m.* a Club

G.

Gagates, is, *m.* Jet
Gigas, ntis, *m.* a Giant
Gingiber, beris, *n.* Ginger
Glis, iris, *m.* a Dormouse
Grex, egis, *m.* a Flock
Grus, uis, *m.* a Crane
Gryps, ypis, *m.* a Griffin.
Gurges, itis, *m.* a Whirlpool

H.

Halcyon, onis, *f.* a King's
 Fisher
Halec, ecis, *f. & n.* a Herring
Harpago, onis, *m.* a Grapple
 of a Ship
Hydrops, opis, *m.* the Dropsy

I. J.

Icon, onis, *f.* an Image
Iter, eris, & *ineris*, *n.* a
 Journey
Jus, uris, *n.* Law

L.

Lapis, idis, *m.* a Stone
Laser, eris, *n.* the Gum
 Benzoin
Laver, eris, *n.* Water Parsley
Lebes, etis, *m.* a Cauldron
Lepus, otis, *m.* a Hare
Lichen, enis, *m.* a Ring-worm
Lien, enis, *m.* the Milt

Limes,

Ligo, onis, *m.* a Shovel
Limes, itis, *m.* a Bound
Lynx, ncis, *m.* a spotted Beast

M.

Magnes, etis, *m.* a Load-stone
Manceps, ipis, *m.* a Farmer
Margo, inis, *m.* the Brim of a Thing
Marmor, oris, *n.* Marble
Mas, aris, *m.* the Male
Melos, Abl. *melo*, *n.* Melody
Mensis, is, *m.* a Month
Mercēs, edis, *f.* a Reward
Merops, opis, *m.* an Eat-bee
Mons, ntis, *m.* a Mountain
Mugilis, is, *m.* a Club
Mus, muris, *m.* a Mouse

N.

Natalis, is, *m.* one's Birthday
Natrix, icis, *m.* & *f.* a Water-Serpent
Nefrens, dis, *m.* a young Pig
Nepenthes, a Kind of Herb
Nihil, } *n. indecl.* nothing
Nil, }

O.

Occidens, ntis, *m.* the West
Orbis, is, *m.* the World
Ordo, inis, *m.* an Order
Oriens, ntis, *m.* the East
Oryx, ygis, *m.* a wild Goat
Os, oris, *n.* the Mouth
Os, offis, *n.* a Bone

P.

PAnaces, is, *m.* Cow-parsnip
Papaver, eris, *m.* Poppy
Pecten, inis, *m.* a Comb
Perimeter, i, *f.* above Measure
Pes, edis, *m.* a Foot
Phoenix, icis, a Phenix
Piper, eris, *n.* Pepper
Piscis, is, *m.* a Fish
Polypus, i, or *odis*, *m.* a Pourcontref-Fish
Pondo, *n. indecl.* a Pound-Weight
Pons, ntis, *m.* a Bridge
Postis, is, *m.* a Post
Præs, dis, *m.* a Surety
Profluens, ntis, *m.* a Stream
Pugio, onis, *m.* a Dagger

Q.

Quies, etis, *f.* Rest

R.

REN, enis, *m.* the Reins
Rudens, ntis, *m.* a Cable

S.

SAL, alis, *m.* Salt
Sanguis, inis, *m.* Blood
Seges, etis, *f.* standing Corn
Semis, issis, *m.* half a Pound
Senio, onis, *m.* the Number of Six
Seps, epis, *m.* a venomous Worm
Septentrio, onis, *m.* the North
Sil, ilis, *n.* Oaker

Siler, eris, *n.* an Oſier
Sindon, onis, *f.* Lawn
Sifer, eris, *n.* a Parſnip
Spadix, icis, *m.* a Branch of
 Dates
Spinter, eris, *n.* a Clasp
Splen, enis, *m.* the Spleen
Strips, pis, *m.* the Stock of
 a Tree
Suber, eris, *n.* Cork

T.

T*Eges*, itis, *f.* a Mat
Ternio, onis, *m.* the Num-
 ber of three.
Titio, onis, *m.* a quenched
 Firebrand
Torrents, ntis, *m.* a Brook
Torris, is, *m.* a Firebrand
Tridens, ntis, *m.* a Fork
 with three Teeth
Triens, utis, *m.* the third
 Part of any Thing

Tripus, odis, *m.* a Trivet
Taber, eris, *n.* & *m.* a Toad-
 ſtool
Turtur, uris, *m.* a Turtle-dove

U.

V*Ariz*, icis, *m.* a ſwain
 Vein
Vas, adis, *m.* a Surety
Vas, aſis, *n.* a Veſſel
Uber, eris, *n.* an Udder
Vestis, is, *m.* a Bar
Verber, eris, *n.* a Stripe
Vermis, is, *m.* a Worm
Verres, is, a barrow Pig
Unguis, is, *m.* the Nail of a
 Man's Hand
Unio, onis, *m.* an Union
Vomis, eris, *m.* a Plough-
 ſhare
Urpix, icis, *m.* a Kind of
 Gardner's Tool
Vultur, uris, *m.* a Vultur

4. Nouns of the *fourth Declension* are Masculines; except theſe Feminines, *Acus*, *Ficus*, *Idus* Plu. *Mannus*, *Porticus*, *Tribus*; and Neuters ending in [*u*]; as *Genu*, &c.

5. Nouns of the *Fifth Declension* are Feminines, except *Meradies*, Masculine, and *Dies*, which is either Masculine or Feminine.

Of PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun ſupplies the Place of a Noun, and has it's Gender, Number, and Caſe.

There be nineteen * Pronouns, *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *is*, *hic*, *iſte*, *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *quis*, *qui*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*, *cuius*, and *cujus*, *cui*, *cujum*,

* Some are call'd Demonstratives, as *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*; ſome Poſſeſſives, as *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*; ſome Relatives, as, *hic*, *ille*, *ipse*, *is*, *qui*; and ſome Interrogatives, as *cuius*, *cui*, *quis*,

The

The Declining of Pronouns.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
Nom. * <i>Ego</i> , I	Nom. <i>Nos</i> , we.
Gen. <i>Mei</i> , of me.	Gen. <i>Nostrium vel nostri</i> , of us.
Dat. <i>Mihi</i> , to me,	Dat. <i>Nobis</i> , to us.
Acc. <i>Me</i> , me	Acc. <i>Nos</i> , us.
Voc. <i>caret</i> .	Voc. <i>caret</i> .
Abl. <i>Me</i> , from or by me.	Abl. <i>Nobis</i> , from or by us.

* So its Compound *Egomet*, &c.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
Nom. * <i>Tu</i> , thou.	Nom. <i>Vos</i> , ye.
Gen. <i>Tui</i> , of thee.	Gen. <i>Vestrum vel vestri</i> , of ye.
Dat. <i>Tibi</i> , to thee,	Dat. <i>Vobis</i> , to ye.
Acc. <i>Te</i> , thee.	Acc. <i>Vos</i> , ye.
Voc. <i>Tu</i> , O thou.	Voc. <i>Vos</i> , O ye.
Abl. <i>Te</i> , from or by thee.	Abl. <i>Vobis</i> , from or by ye.

* So its Compound *Tumet*, &c.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
He, she, that.	They, those.
Nom. <i>Ille, illa, illud</i> .	Nom. <i>Illi, illæ, illa</i> .
Gen. <i>Illius</i> .	Gen. <i>Illorum, illarum, illorum</i> .
Dat. <i>Illis</i> .	Dat. <i>Illis</i> .
Acc. <i>Illum, illam, illud</i> .	Acc. <i>Illos, illas, illa</i> .
Voc. <i>caret</i> .	Voc. <i>caret</i> .
Abl. <i>Illo, illa, illo</i> .	Abl. <i>Illis</i> .

* So *iste* and also *ipse*, saving that *ipse* in the neuter Gender in the Nominative and Accusative Cases maketh *ipsum*. Acc. *Ellum, ellam*.
Acc. Plur. *Ellos, ellas*.

SINGULARITER	Nom. <i>caret</i> .
And	Gen. * <i>Sui</i> , of him or themselves.
PLURALITER.	Dat. <i>Sibi</i> .
	Acc. <i>Se</i> .
	Voc. <i>caret</i> .
	Abl. <i>Se</i> .

* *Sui* is a Pronoun reciprocal, that is, it relates to the Person or Thing that went last before; so *suis*.

SINGULARITER.

This.

Nom. * *Hic, hæc, hoc.*
Gen. *Hujus.*
Dat. *Huic.*
Acc. *Hunc, hanc, hoc.*
Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *Hoc, hac, hoc.*

* Nom. *Istic, istæc, istoc.* Acc. *Istunc, istanc, istoc.* Abl. *Istoc, istæc, istoc.*
Acc. plur. *istæc.* So *Illic.* Nom. *Hicetne, hæcine, hoccine.* Acc. Plur. *Hæcine.*

SINGULARITER.

He, she, that.

Nom. *Is, ea, id.*
Gen. *Ejus.*
Dat. *Ei.*
Acc. *Eum, eam, id.*
Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *Eo, ea, eo.*

* So *idem, eadem, idem.* Genitive, *Ejusdem, &c.* Acc. *Eccum, eeam,*
Acc. Plur. *Eccos, eccas.*

SINGULARITER.

Who, which.

Nom. * *Qui, quæ, quod.*
Gen. *Cujus, whose or of which.*
Dat. *Cui, to whom or which.*
Acc. *Quem, quam, quod.*
Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *Quo, qua, quo.*

* So *quilibet, every one; quivis, any one; quicumque, whosoever; quidam, certain.*

SINGULARITER.

Who, what.

Nom. * *Quis, quæ, quid.*
Gen. *Cujus, whose or of what.*
Dat. *Cui, to whom or what.*
Acc. *Quem, quam, quid.*
Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *Quo, qua, quo.*

* So *Ecquis, quisnam, quispiam, quisquam, quisque;* but the other Compounds
make *qua, quid;* as, *quis, aliquis, quæ, quid;* aliqua, aliquid vel aliquod.

PLURALITER.

These.

Nom. *Hi, hæ, hæc.*
Gen. *Horum, harum, horum,*
Dat. *His.*
Acc. *Hos, has, hæc.*
Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *His.*

PLURALITER.

They, Those.

Nom. *Ii, eæ, ea.*
Gen. *Eorum, earum, eorum.*
Dat. *Iis vel eis.*
Acc. *Eos, eas, ea.*
Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *Iis vel eis.*

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Qui, quæ, quæ.*
Gen. *Quorum, quarum, quo-*
Dat. *Quibus vel queis. [rum.*
Acc. *Quos, quas, quæ.*
Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *Quibus vel queis.*

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Qui, quæ, quæ.*
Gen. *Quorum, quarum, quo-*
Dat. *Quibus vel queis. [rum.*
Acc. *Quos, quas, quæ.*
Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *Quibus vel queis.*

SIN-

SINGULARITER.

Whosoever, whatsoever.

Nom. *Quisquis, quicquid.*Gen. *Cujuscujus.*Dat. *Cui.*Acc. *Quemquem, quicquid.*Voc. *caret.*Abl. *Quoquo.*

PLURALITER.

Nom. *Quiqui.*Gen. *Quorumquorum.*Dat. *Quibusquibus.*Acc. *Quosquos.*Voc. *caret.*Abl. *Quibusquibus.*

Mens, mine; *tuus*, thine; *suus*, his or their; *noster*, our; *vester*, your; *cujus*, whose, are declined like *bonus*; except that *mens* in the Vocative makes *mi, mea, meum*. Note, That *tuus, suus, noster, vester* and *cujus* want the Vocative Case.

Nostros, our Countryman, or one of our Side; *vestros*, your Countryman, &c. and *cujus*, whose Countryman, &c. are declined like *tristis*.

Of the Persons of Pronouns.

There be three Persons; the first, *Ego*, I; the second, *Tu*, thou; the third, *Ille*, he. All other Pronouns and also Nouns are of the third Person, unless they be joined to *ego* or *tu*.

Of V E R B S.

A Verb is a Word that signifies the Action, Passion, or Being of a Thing; as, *amo*, I love; *amor*, I am loved; *sum*, I am.

There be four Kinds of Verbs * personal, active, passive, neuter and deponent.

* A Verb is called personal, that is conjugated with three Persons in both Numbers.

A *Verb* * active ends in [o] and signifies an Action; as, *doceo*, I teach.

* Actives may take [r] to be made Passives.

A *Verb* passive ends in [or] and signifies to suffer; as, *doceor*, I am taught.

A *Verb* † neuter ends in [o] or [m;] as, *curro*, I run; *sum*, I am.

† Note Neuters, tho' they may have the Signification of Actives, yet cannot take [r] to be made Passives. Some Neuters have a passive Signification, and are called Neuters Passives; as, *vapulo*, I am whipt.

A *Verb* deponent ends in [or] and has the Signification of an Active; as, *loquor*, I speak.

Of the Persons of Verbs.

There be in Verbs three Persons in both Numbers, which agree with the Persons of Pronouns; as,

SINGULARITER.

Ego amo, I love.
Tu amas, thou lovest.
Ille amat, he loveth.

PLURALITER.

Nos amamus, we love.
Vos amatis, ye love.
Illi amant, they love.

Of the Moods of Verbs.

Verbs have four * *Moods*, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive* and the *Infinitive*.

* The *Moods* of Verbs are Terms of Art, to shew in what Manner the Verb is joined with its Nominative Case.

The *Indicative* asks a Question, or simply declares a Thing to be so and so. As, *Amas tu?* lovest thou? *Amat*, he loveth.

The *Imperative* biddeth or commandeth; as, *ama tu*, love thou.

* *Imperatives* want the first Person in both Numbers.

The *Subjunctive* is known in English by these Signs, *may*, *might*, *would*, *should*; or by an Adverb or Conjunction going before it; as, *amen*, I may love; *si legam*, if I read.

The

The *Infinitive* has neither Number nor Person, and is commonly known in English by the Sign [*to*] before it; as, to love, *amare*.

Of Gerunds and Supines of Verbs.

There belong to the *Infinitive Mood* of Verbs certain Voices, called Gerunds, ending in *di*, *do*, *dum*; as, *amandi*, of loving; *amando*, in loving; *amandum*, to love.

There also belong to a Verb two *Supines*, the first ending in [*um*] and the latter in [*u*] as, *amatum*, to love; *amatu*, to be loved.

Of the different Times or Tenses of a Verb.

There are five *Tenses* or *Times*, the *present*, the *preter-imperfect*, the *preterperfect*, the *preterpluperfect*, and the *future Tense*.

The *present* shews that something is now a doing; as, *scribo*, I write, or am writing.

The *preterimperfect Tense* shews that something was then a doing, or present at that Time we speak of; as, *scribebam quando ad me venit*, I did write, or was writing when he came to me.

The *preterperfect Tense* shews that something is already done, without having Regard to any other Action; as, *scripsi*, I have written.

The *preterpluperfect Tense* shews that something had been done before another Thing that was past; as, *scripseram priusquam venit*, I had written before he came.

The *future Tense* shews something that is to come; as, *scribam cras*, I shall write to Morrow.

Of the Conjugations of Verbs.

There be four * Conjugations.

* The Conjugating of a Verb is the Variation thereof according to its various Persons, and Difference of Time or Tense.

The first Conjugation hath [*a*] long before [*re*] and [*ris*]; as, *amare*, *amaris*.

The second hath [*e*] long before [*re*] and [*ris*] as, *monere*, *moneris*.

The

The third hath [e] short before [re] and [ris] as, *legere, legeris.*

The fourth hath [i] long before [re] and [ris] as, *audire, audiris.*

Verbs in [o] of the four Conjugations, are conjugated after these Examples.

Amo, amas, amavi, amare, amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus. } to love.

Moneo, mones, monui, monere, monendi, monendo, monendum, monitum, monitu, monens, moniturus. } to advise.

Lego, legis, legi, legere, legendi, legendo, legendum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus. } to read.

Audio, audis, audiui, audire, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, auditu, audiens, auditurus. } to hear.

The Indicative Mood.

PRESENT Tense.

SINGULARITER.			PLURALITER.		
I love, thou lovest, he loveth.			We love, ye love, they love.		
<i>Amo,</i>	<i>as,</i>	<i>at.</i>	<i>amus,</i>	<i>atis,</i>	<i>ant.</i>
<i>Moneo,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>et.</i>	<i>emus,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>ent.</i>
<i>Lego,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>	<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>unt.</i>
<i>Audio,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>	<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>iunt.</i>

PRETERIMPERFECT Tense.

SINGULARITER.			PLURALITER.		
I did love.					
<i>Amabam,</i>	<i>abas,</i>	<i>abat.</i>	<i>abamus,</i>	<i>abatis,</i>	<i>abant.</i>
<i>Monebam,</i>	<i>ebas,</i>	<i>ebat.</i>	<i>ebamus,</i>	<i>ebatis,</i>	<i>ebant.</i>
<i>Legebam,</i>			<i>iebamus,</i>	<i>iebatis,</i>	<i>iebant.</i>
<i>Audiebam,</i>	<i>iebas,</i>	<i>iebat.</i>	<i>iebamus,</i>	<i>iebatis,</i>	<i>iebant.</i>

PRE-

PRETERPERFECT Tense

Sing.	{	Amavi	}	I have loved.	
		Monui		}	isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erant vel ere.
		Legi			
		Audivi			

PRETERPLUPERFECT Tense.

Sing.	{	Amaveram	}	I had loved.	
		Monueram		}	ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.
		Legeram			
		Audiveram			

FUTURE Tense.

		I shall or will love.			
Sing.	{	Amabo	}	}bis, bit.	Plur. bimus, bitis, bunt.
		Monebo			
		Legam		}es, et.	Plur. emus, etis, ent.
		Audiam			

The Imperative Mood.

PRESENT Tense.

SINGULARITER.

PLURALITER.

Lovethou.		Let him love		Love ye.		let them love	
Ama, ato,	tu.	ato,	ille.	ate, atote,	vos.	anto,	illi.
Mone, eto,		eto,		ete, etote,		ento,	
Lege, ito,		ito,		ite, itote,		unto,	
Audi, ito,		ito.		ite, itote,		iunto,	

The

The Subjunctive Mood.

* PRESENT Tense.

I may Love.

Sing.	<i>Amem</i>	} es, et,	Plur. <i>emus, etis, ent.</i>
	<i>Moneam</i>		
	<i>Legam</i>	} as, at,	Plur. <i>amus, atis, ant.</i>
	<i>Audiam</i>		

* This Tense supplies the first Persons of the Imperative Mood; and may be generally used for it, with the Conjunction, *ut*; as, *ut videam*, that I may see, or, let me see; *cures*, have you a Care; *fiat*, let it be done; *faciamus*, let us make; *sis*, be ye; *valeant*, let them go; where may be understood, *ut* *im*; *jubeo*, *fac*, *ut*, &c.

PRETERIMPERFECT Tense.

Sing.	<i>Amarem</i>	} res, ret.	Plur. <i>remus, retis, rent.</i>	I might, would, or should Love.
	<i>Monerem</i>			
	<i>Legerem</i>			
	<i>Audirem</i>			

PRETERPERFECT Tense.

Sing.	<i>Amaverim</i>	} ris, rit.	Plur. <i>rimus, ritis, rint.</i>	I have Loved.
	<i>Monuerim</i>			
	<i>Legerim</i>			
	<i>Audiverim</i>			

PRETERPLUPERFECT Tense.

Sing.	<i>Amavisssem</i>	} ses, set.	Plur. <i>semus, setis, sent.</i>	I had Loved.
	<i>Monuisssem</i>			
	<i>Legisssem</i>			
	<i>Audivisssem</i>			

FUTURE Tense.

Sing.	<i>Amavera</i>	} ris, rit.	Plur. <i>rimus, ritis, rint.</i>	I shall or will Love.
	<i>Monuero</i>			
	<i>Legero</i>			
	<i>Audivero</i>			

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT and PRETERIMPERFECT Tense.

<i>Amare,</i>	}	to	{	love.
<i>Monere,</i>				advise.
<i>Legere,</i>				read.
<i>Audire,</i>				hear.

PRETERPERFECT and PRETERPLUPERFECT Tense.

<i>Amavisse,</i>	}	to have or had	{	loved.
<i>Monuisse,</i>				advised.
<i>Legisse,</i>				read.
<i>Audivisse,</i>				heard.

* FUTURE Tense.

<i>Amatu</i>	}	rum esse vel fore,	{	to	{	love	}	hereafter.
<i>Monitu</i>						advise		
<i>Lectu</i>						read		
<i>Auditu</i>						hear		

* Note, this Tense is generally supplied by the Accusative Case of the Participle in *rus*, alterable in Gender and Number, and the Infinitive *esse*; as, I promise that I will satisfy, *promitto me satisfacturum esse*; and so in the Plural, *nos, vos, aut illos satisfacturos esse*; the Women said they would buy, *Mulieres dixerunt se empturas esse*; and so in the Neuter, by altering the Gender and Number to agree with the Substantive.

Gerunds.

<i>Amandi</i>	}	of loving	}	<i>ando</i>	}	in loving	}	<i>andum</i>	}	to love.
<i>Monendi</i>		of advising		<i>endo</i>		in advising		<i>endum</i>		to advise.
<i>Legendi</i>		of reading		<i>endo</i>		in reading		<i>endum</i>		to read.
<i>Audiendi</i>		of hearing		<i>iendo</i>		in hearing		<i>iendum</i>		to hear.

Supines.

<i>Amatum</i>	}	to	{	love	{	<i>Amatu</i>	}	to be	{	loved.
<i>Monitum</i>				advise		<i>Monitu</i>				advised.
<i>Lectum</i>				read		<i>Lectu</i>				read.
<i>Auditum</i>				hear		<i>Auditu</i>				heard.

Participles.

PRESENT *Tense.*

FUTURE *Tense.*

<i>Amans</i> , loving.	}	<i>Amaturus</i> , to love, or about to love.
<i>Monens</i> , advising.		<i>Moniturus</i> , to advise, or about to advise.
<i>Legens</i> , reading.		<i>Lecturus</i> , to read, or about to read.
<i>Audiens</i> , hearing.		<i>Auditurus</i> , to hear, or about to hear.

The CONJUGATING of the Auxiliary Verb, Sum.

* *Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus*, to be.

* It is call'd an *Auxiliary Verb*, because it helps to supply many Tenses that are wanting in Passives.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT *Tense.*

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
† <i>Sum</i> , I am.	<i>Sumus</i> , We are.
<i>Es</i> , Thou art.	<i>Estis</i> , Ye are.
<i>Est</i> , He is.	<i>Sunt</i> , They are.

† So its *Compounds* are conjugated; but *prosum*, where a Vowel follows *pro*, takes [d] as, *prodes*, *prodest*. *Adsum* makes *ades* in the Imperative Mood.

PRETERIMPERFECT *Tense.*

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Eram</i> , I was.	<i>Eramus</i> , we were.
<i>Eras</i> , thou wert.	<i>Eratis</i> , ye were.
<i>Erat</i> , he was.	<i>Erant</i> , they were.

PRETERPERFECT *Tense.*

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Fui</i> , I have been.	<i>Fuimus</i> , we have been.
<i>Fuisti</i> , thou hast been.	<i>Fuistis</i> , ye have been.
<i>Fuit</i> , he hath been.	<i>Fuerunt vel fuere</i> , they have been.

[been.
PRE-

PRETERPLUPERFECT *Tense.*

SINGULARITER.

Fueram, I had been.
Fueras, thou hadst been.
Fuerat, he had been.

PLURALITER.

Fueramus, we had been.
Fueratis, ye had been.
Fuerant, they had been.

FUTURE *Tense.*

SINGULARITER.

Ero, I shall or will be.
Eris, thou shalt or wilt be.
Erit, he shall or will be

PLURALITER.

Erimus, we shall or will be.
Eritis, ye shall or will be.
Erunt, they shall or will be.

Imperative *Mood.*

PRESENT *Tense.*

SINGULARITER.

Esto tu, be thou.
Esto ille, let him be.

PLURALITER.

Este } *vos*, be ye.
Estote }
Santo illi, let them be.

Subjunctive *Mood.*

PRESENT *Tense.*

SINGULARITER.

Sim, I may be.
Sis, thou mayst be.
Sit, he may be.

PLURALITER.

Simus, we may be.
Sitis, ye may be.
Sint, they may be.

PRETERIMPERFECT *Tense.*

SINGULARITER.

[or should be.
Essem, I was, might, would,
Esset, thou wert
Esset, he was

PLURALITER.

Essemus, we were
Essetis, ye were
Essetent, they were

PRETERPERFECT *Tense*

SINGULARITER.

Fuerim, I have been.
Fueris, thou hast been.
Fuerit, he has been.

PLURALITER.

Fuerimus, we have been.
Fueritis, ye have been.
Fuerint, they have been.

PRETERPLUPERFECT *Tense*.

SINGULARITER.

Fuissem, I had been.
Fuisses, thou hadst been.
Fuisset, he had been.

PLURALITER.

Fuissemus, we had been.
Fuissetis, ye had been.
Fuissent, they had been.

FUTURE *Tense*.

SINGULARITER.

Fuero, I shall or will be.
Fueris, thou shalt or wilt be.
Fuerit, he shall or will be.

PLURALITER.

Fuerimus, we shall or will be.
Fueritis, ye shall or will be.
Fuerint, they shall or will be.

Infinitive *Mood*.

Present and Preterimperfect *Tense*, *Esse* to be.
 Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect *Tense*, *Fuisse* to have or had been.

Future *Tense*, *Fore* vel *Futurum esse*, to be hereafter.

Participle.

FUTURE *Tense*.

Futurus to be, about to be, or ready to be.

VERBS PASSIVES are Conjugated after these Examples.

Amor, *amaris* vel *amare*, *amatus sum* vel *fui*, } to be loved.
amari, *amatus*, *amandus*.
 Moncor,

Moneor, moneris vel monere, monitus sum vel fui, moneri, monitus, monendus. } to be advised.

Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus. } to be read.

Audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus. } to be heard.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT Tense.

SINGULARITER.

PLURALITER.

I am loved.

<i>Amor, aris, vel are, atur.</i>	}	<i>amur, amini, antur.</i>
<i>Moneor, eris, vel ere, etur.</i>		<i>emur, emini, entur.</i>
<i>Legor, eris, vel ere, itur.</i>		<i>imur, imini, untur.</i>
<i>Audior, iris, vel ire, itur.</i>		<i>imur, imini, iuntur.</i>

PRETERIMPERFECT Tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Amabar,</i>	}	<i>baris, vel bare, batur.</i>	Plur. <i>bamur,</i> <i>[bamini, bantur.]</i>
		<i>Monebar,</i>			
		<i>Legebar,</i>			
		<i>Andiebar,</i>			

PRETERPERFECT Tense.

<i>Amatus</i>	{	Sing.	}	<i>I have been loved.</i>
<i>Monitus</i>		<i>sum vel fui, es vel fuisti, est vel fuit.</i>		
<i>Lectus</i>		Plur.		
<i>Auditus</i>		<i>ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt</i>		

* Verbs in [or] have properly no Preterperfect, nor Preterpluperfect Tenses, nor Future Tense in the Subjunctive Mood, but these are supplied by the Nominatives of the Participles of the Preter-Tense (which have their several Genders) and the Tenses of the Verb, *Sum*.

PRETERPLUPERFECT Tense.

<i>Amatus</i>	{	Sing.	}	<i>I had been loved</i>
<i>Monitus</i>		<i>eram vel fueram, eras vel fueras, erat vel fuerat.</i>		
<i>Lectus</i>		Plur.		
<i>Auditus</i>		<i>tieramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant</i>		

FUTURE Tense.

Singulariter.

Amabor } I shall or will be loved.
Monabor } *beris vel bere, bitur.* Plur. *bimur, bimini, buntur.*
Legar } *eris vel ere, etur.* Plur. *emur, emini, entur.*
Audiar }

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT Tense.

SINGULARITER:

PLURALITER.

Be thou
loved.

Let him be
loved.

Be ye
loved.

Let them
be loved.

Amare, ator

Monere, etor

Legere, itor

Audire, itor

tu

{
ator
etor
itor
itor

ille

{
amini, aminor
emini, eminor
imini, iminor
imini, iminor

vos

{
antor
entor
untor
iuntor

illi

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT Tense.

I may be loved.

Sing. { *Amer, eris vel ere, etur.* Plur. *emur, emini, entur,*
Monear }
Legar } *aris vel are, atur.* Plur. *amur, amini, antur.*
Audiar }

PRETERIMPERFECT Tense.

Sing. { *Amarer* } I was, might, would or should be loved.
Monerer } *reris vel rere, retur.* Plur. *remur, remin,*
Legerer } *rentur.*
Audirer }

PRETERPERFECT Tense.

Amatus } Sing. I have been loved.
Monitus } *sim vel fuerim, sis vel fueris, sit vel fuerit.*
Lectus } Plur. *fuerint.*
Auditus } *ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel*
PRETER-

PRETERPLUPERFECT Tense.

<i>Amatus</i>	}	Sing.	I had been loved.
<i>Monitus</i>		} <i>essem vel fuisset, esses vel fuisses, esset vel fuisset.</i>	
<i>Lectus</i>			
<i>Auditus</i>		Plur.	[<i>vel fuissent.</i>]
		} <i>ti essemus vel fuisset, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent</i>	

FUTURE Tense.

<i>Amatus</i>	}	Sing.	I shall or will be loved.
<i>Monitus</i>		} <i>ero vel fuero, eris vel fueris, erit vel fuerit.</i>	
<i>Lectus</i>			
<i>Auditus</i>		Plur.	[<i>vel fuerint.</i>]
		} <i>ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, tierunt</i>	

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

<i>Amari,</i>	}	to be	loved.
<i>Moneri,</i>			advised.
<i>Legi,</i>			read.
<i>Audiri,</i>			heard.

* Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

<i>Amatum</i>	}	} <i>esse vel fuisse</i>	} to have or had been	loved.
<i>Monitum</i>				advised.
<i>Lectum</i>				read.
<i>Auditum</i>				heard.

* These are supplied by the Accusative Cases of the Participle of the Preter-Tense (which are alterable in Gender and Number) before the Verb *esse* or *fuisse*.

* Future Tense.

<i>Amatum</i>	}	} <i>iri vel</i>	}	<i>Amandum;</i>	to be loved hereafter.
<i>Monitum</i>				<i>Monendum</i>	to be advised hereafter.
<i>Lectum</i>				<i>Legendum</i>	to be read hereafter.
<i>Auditum</i>				<i>Audiendum</i>	to be heard hereafter.

* This is supplied by the Accusatives of the Participle of the Preter-Tense, before the Infinitive Passive *iri*; or by the Accusatives of the Participle in *ans*, before the Infinitive *esse*.

Participles.

Present Tense.		Future Tense.	
<i>Amatus,</i>	} loved. advised. read. heard.	<i>Amandus,</i>	} to be { loved. advised. read. heard.
<i>Monitus,</i>		<i>Monendus,</i>	
<i>Lectus,</i>		<i>Legendus,</i>	
<i>Auditus,</i>		<i>Audiendus,</i>	

Of the CONJUGATING of Verbs Deponents.

Deponents are conjugated with the Gerunds, active Participles and first Supine; as,

*Hortor, hortaris vel hortare, * hortatus sum vel fui, hortari, hortandi, hortando, hortandum, hortatum, hortans, hortaturus, hortandus.*

* Participles of the Preter Tense in Verbs Deponents, have both active and passive Signification, their Participles in *us* always signify passively.

Of the CONJUGATING of irregular Verbs.

* *Eo, is, ivi, ire, eundi, eundo, eundum, itum, itu, iens, iturus,* to go.

* The Compounds, *Queo, I can; Nequeo, I cannot,* are conjugated like *eo*, saving that they want the Imperative Mood, Gerunds, and Participle of the present Tense.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Eo, I go.</i>	<i>Imus, we go.</i>
<i>Is, thou goest.</i>	<i>Itis, ye go.</i>
<i>It, he goes.</i>	<i>Eunt, they go.</i>

Preter

Preterimperfect Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Ibam</i> , I did go, or went.	<i>Ibamus</i> , we did go.
<i>Ibas</i> , thou didst go.	<i>Ibatis</i> , ye did go.
<i>Ibat</i> , he did go.	<i>Ibant</i> , they did go.

Preterperfect Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Ivi</i> , I have gone, or went.	<i>Ivimus</i> , we have gone.
<i>Ivistis</i> , thou hast gone.	<i>Ivistis</i> , ye have gone. [gone.]
<i>Ivit</i> , he hath gone.	<i>Iverant</i> vel <i>ivere</i> , they have

Preterpluperfect Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Iveram</i> , I had gone.	<i>Iveramus</i> , we had gone.
<i>Iveras</i> , thou hadst gone.	<i>Iveratis</i> , ye had gone.
<i>Iverat</i> , he had gone.	<i>Iverant</i> , they had gone.

Future Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Ibo</i> , I shall or will go.	<i>Ibimus</i> , we shall or will go.
<i>Ibis</i> , thou shalt or wilt go.	<i>Ibitis</i> , ye shall or will go.
<i>Ibit</i> , he shall or will go.	<i>Ibunt</i> , they shall or will go.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Eam</i> , I go, or may go.	<i>Eamus</i> , we go.
<i>Eas</i> , thou goest,	<i>Eatis</i> , ye go.
<i>Eat</i> , he goes.	<i>Eant</i> , they go.

Preter-

Preterimperfect Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Irem</i> , I did, might, would or	<i>Iremus</i> , we did
<i>Ires</i> , thou didst. [should go.	<i>Iretis</i> , ye did
<i>Iret</i> , he did	<i>Irent</i> , they did

Preterperfect Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Iverim</i> , I have gone.	<i>Iverimus</i> , we have gone.
<i>Iveris</i> , thou hast gone.	<i>Iveritis</i> , ye have gone.
<i>Iverit</i> , he hath gone.	<i>Iverint</i> , they have gone.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Ivissem</i> , I had gone.	<i>Ivissemus</i> , we had gone.
<i>Ivisset</i> , thou hadst gone.	<i>Ivissetis</i> , ye had gone.
<i>Ivisset</i> , he had gone.	<i>Ivissetint</i> , they had gone.

Future Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Ivero</i> , I shall or will go.	<i>Iverimus</i> , we shall or will go.
<i>Iveris</i> , thou shalt or wilt go.	<i>Iveritis</i> , ye shall or will go.
<i>Iverit</i> , he shall or will go.	<i>Iverint</i> , they shall or will go.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense, *Ire*, to go.
 Preterperfect Tense and Preterpluperfect Tense, *Ivisse*,
 to have or had gone.
 Future Tense, *Iturum esse*, to go hereafter.

Gerunds.

Eundi, of going. *Eundo*, in going. *Eundum*, to go.

Supines.

Supines.

Itum, to go. *Itu*, to be gone.

Participles.

Present, * *Iens*, going. Future, *Iturus*, to go, or about to go.

* The Genitive Case is *euntis*; and so in the Compounds.

† *Possum*, *potes*, *potui*, *posse*, *potens*, to may or can, or to be able.

† Compounded of *potis* and *sum*.

Volo, *vis*, *volui*, *velle*, *volendi*, *volendo*, *volendum*, *supinis caret*, *volens*, to will, or to be willing.

† *Nolo*, *nonvis*, *nolui*, *nolle*, *nolendi*, *nolendo*, *nolendum*, *supinis caret*, *nolens*, to will not, or to be unwilling.

† Compounded of *non* and *volo*.

* *Malo*, *mavis*, *malui*, *malle*, *malendi*, *malendo*, *malendum*, *supinis caret*, *malens*, to had rather, or to be more willing.

* Compounded of *magis* and *volo*.

Edo, *edis* vel *es*, *edi*, *edere* vel *esse*, *edendi*, *edendo*, *edendum*, *esum*, *esu*, vel *estum*, *estu*, *edens*, *esurus* vel *esturus*, to eat.

† *Fio*, *fis*, *factus sum* vel *fui*, *fieri*, *factus*, *faciendus*, to be made or done.

† *Fio* is a Verb neuter passive.

Fero, *fers*, *tuli*, *ferre*, *ferendi*, *ferendo*, *ferendum*, *latum*, *latu*, *ferens*, *laturus*, to bear, bring, or report.

Feror, *ferris* vel *ferre*, *latus sum* vel *fui*, *ferri*, *latus*, *ferendus*, to be born, brought, or reported.

Indicative

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

SINGULARITER.	PLURALITER.
<i>Possū, potes, potest.</i>	<i>Possūmus, potestis, possunt.</i>
<i>Volo, vis, vult.</i>	<i>Volumus, vultis, volunt.</i>
<i>Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.</i>	<i>Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.</i>
<i>Malo, mavis, mavult.</i>	<i>Malumus, mavultis, malunt.</i>
<i>Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.</i>	<i>Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.</i>
<i>Fio, fis, fit.</i>	<i>Fimus, fitis, fiunt.</i>
<i>Fero, fers, fert.</i>	<i>Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.</i>
<i>Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.</i>	<i>Ferimur, ferimini, ferantur.</i>

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing.	<i>Poteram,</i> <i>Volebam,</i> <i>Nolebam,</i> <i>Malebam,</i> <i>Edebam,</i> <i>Fiebam,</i> <i>Ferebam,</i> <i>Ferebar,</i> } <i>as, at. Plur. amīs, atis, ant.</i> <i>[bantur.</i> <i>Plur. bamur, bamini,</i>
	<i>baris vel bare.</i>

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing.	<i>Potui,</i> <i>Volui,</i> <i>Nolui,</i> <i>Malui,</i> <i>Edi,</i> <i>Tuli,</i> <i>Factus,</i> <i>Latus,</i> } <i>isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt vel ere.</i> <i>sum vel fui, es vel fuisti, est vel fuit. Plur.</i> <i>ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt,</i> <i>[suerunt vel fuere.</i> <i>Preter-</i>

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	Potueram,	}	ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.
		Volueram,		
	{	Nolueram,	}	
		Malueram,		
	{	Ederam,	}	
		Tuleram,		
	{	Factus,	}	eram vel fueram, eras vel fueras, erat
		Latus,		
				vel fuerat. Plur. ti eramus vel fuera-
				mus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel
				[fuerant.]

Future Tense.

Sing.	{	Potero, eris, erit. Plur. erimus, eritis, erunt.	
		Volam,	
	{	Nolam,	}
		Malam,	
	{	Edam,	}
		Fiam,	
	{	Feram,	}
		Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur. Plur. feremur,	
			[feremini, ferentur.]

* Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.	{	Noli, nolito tu. Plur. Nolite, nolitote vos.	
		Ede, esto, } tu, { esto } ille, } Plur. edite, este, esto-	
		edito } te vos, edunto illi.	
	{	Fito tu, fito ille. Plur. Fite, fitote vos, fiunto illi.	
		Fer, ferto tu, ferto ille. Plur. ferte, fertote vos,	
		[ferunto illi.]	
	{	Ferre, fertor tu, fertor ille. Plur. Ferimini, feri-	
		[minor vos, feruntor illi.]	

* Possum, volo and malo want the Imperative Mood.

Subjunctive

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.	{	Possim,	}	is, it. Plur. imus, itis, int.
		Velim,		
		Nolim,		
		Malim,		
		Edam,		
	{	Fiam,	}	as, at. Plural. amus, atis, ant.
		Feram,		
		Ferar,		
		aris vel are,		
		atur.		
Plur. amur, amini, antur.				

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	Possim,	}	es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.
		Vellem,		
		Nollem,		
		Mallem,		
		Ederem,		
		Fierem,		
		Ferrem,		
	{	Ferrer, reris vel rere, retur. Plur. remur, remini, rentur.		

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing:	{	Potuerim,	}	ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.			
		Voluerim,					
		Noluerim,					
		Maluerim,					
		Ederim,					
	{	Tulerim,	}	sim vel fuerim, sis vel fueris, sit vel fuerit.			
		Factus					
		{			Latus	}	Plur. ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preter-

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	Potuissem,	} ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent.
	Voluissem,	
	Noluissem,	
	Maluissem,	
	Edissem,	
	Tulissem,	
	Factus	} essem vel fuisset, esses vel fuisset, esset vel fuisset. Plur. ti essemus vel fuisset, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
	Latus	

Future Tense.

Sing.	Potuerō,	} ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.
	Voluerō,	
	Noluerō,	
	Maluerō,	
	Ederō,	
	Tulerō,	
	Factus	} ero vel fuero, eris vel fueris, erit vel fuerit. Plur. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.
	Latus	

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Posse,	} to be able.
Velle,	
Nolle,	
Malle,	
Edere vel esse,	
Ferre,	
Fieri,	
Ferri,	

Preter

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

<i>Potuisse,</i>	}	to have or had been able.
<i>Voluisse,</i>		to have or had been willing.
<i>Noluisse,</i>		to have or had been unwilling.
<i>Maluisse,</i>		to have or had been more willing.
<i>Edisse,</i>	}	to have or had eaten.
<i>Tulisse,</i>		to have or had born.
<i>Factum esse vel fuisse,</i>	}	to have or had been done.
<i>Latum esse vel fuisse,</i>		to have or had been born.

Future Tense.

<i>Esurum esse,</i>	}	to eat hereafter.
<i>Laturum esse,</i>		to bear hereafter.
<i>Factum iri vel faciendum esse,</i>	}	to be done hereafter.
<i>Latum iri vel ferendum esse,</i>		to be born hereafter.

Supines.

Latum, to bear. *Latu,* to be born.

Participles.

Present Tense.

Preter Tense.

<i>Potens,</i>	}	having Power.	}	<i>Factus,</i>	made.
<i>Volens,</i>		willing.		<i>Latus,</i>	born.
<i>Nolens,</i>		unwilling.			
<i>Malens,</i>		more willing.			
<i>Edens,</i>		eating.			
<i>Ferens,</i>	}	bearing.			

Future Tense.

<i>Esurus,</i>	}	about to eat.
<i>Laturus,</i>		about to bear.
<i>Faciendus,</i>		to be made.
<i>Ferendus,</i>		to be born.

Present and *Preterperfect* are the two princ

1150 31

Images formed from the latent image

INDICATIVE.

Preterimperfect Tense is thus formed of the *Present*,

m of amo by changing a into ahaw

am (of money,)

of lego,
of audio

future is formed of the Present Tense thus viz

7 of 8 amo. 7 in changing into 8 abo.

of { lego, } by changing e into { au

IMPERATIVE

Interpretative Mood is formed of the second Person of

Amas

from *legis*, by changing *is* into *e*.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present Tense of the *Subjunctive* is formed of the

of one by changing into another

exam = (money)

of } money, } by changing *o* into *am*
 of } lego. }

am audio,

The *Preterimperfect Tense* of the *Subjunctive Mood* is formed of the second Person of the *Imperative*, thus, viz.

<i>Amarem</i>	} of {	<i>ama,</i>	} by putting to <i>rem.</i>
<i>Monerem</i>		<i>mone,</i>	
<i>Legerem</i>		<i>lege,</i>	
<i>Audirem</i>		<i>audi,</i>	

INFINITIVE.

The *Present* and *Preterimperfect Tense* of the *Infinitive* are formed of the second Person of the *Imperative Mood*, thus, viz.

<i>Amare</i>	} of {	<i>ama,</i>	} by putting to <i>re.</i>
<i>Monere</i>		<i>mone,</i>	
<i>Legere</i>		<i>lege,</i>	
<i>Audire</i>		<i>audi,</i>	

TENSES formed from the Preterperfect Tense.

From the *Preterperfect Tense* of the *Indicative Mood*, are formed the *Preterpluperfect* of the same *Mood*; the *Preterperfect*, *Preterpluperfect*, and *Future Tense* of the *Subjunctive Mood*, and the *Preterperfect* and *Preterpluperfect Tense* of the *Infinitive Mood*; as from *amavi*, by changing *i* into *eram*, *erim*, *issem*, *ero*, *issey*, are made

Preterpluperfect. Indic.	<i>Am...eram.</i>	
Preterperfect	} Subj. {	<i>Amaverim.</i>
Preterpluperfect		<i>Amavissem.</i>
Future		<i>Amavero.</i>
Infinitive. Per. & Plu.		<i>Amavisse.</i>

PASSIVES formed.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Amor</i>	} from {	<i>amo,</i>	} by adding <i>r.</i>	
<i>Amabar</i>		<i>amabam,</i>		} by changing <i>m</i> into <i>r.</i>
* <i>Amabor</i>		<i>amabo,</i>		

* But the *Future Tense* of the third and fourth *Conjugations* are formed, by changing *m* into *r*; as, *legar*, *audiar*, from *legam*, *audiam*.

IMPERA.

IMPERATIVE.

Amare from *ama*, by adding *re*.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Amer
Amarer } from { *amem*,
 } *amarem*, } by changing *m* into *r*.

INFINITIVE.

1. *Amari* }
2. *Moneri* } from { *amare*,
 } *monere*, } by changing *e* into *i*.
4. *Audiri* }
3. *Legi* from *legere*, by changing *ere* into *i*.

Of IMPERSONAL Verbs.

* *Impersonals* are conjugated through all the Tenses in the third Person singular only.

PLACET, it pleaseth.

Indic. *Placet*, *placebat*, *placuit*, *placuerat*, *placebit*.

Subj. *Placeat*, *placuerit*, *placuisse*, *placuerit*.

Inf. *Placere*, *placuisse*.

† *Passive Impersonal*, *ITUR*, it is gone.

Indic. *Itur*, *ibatur*, *itum est* vel *fuit*, *itum erat* vel *fuerat*, *ibitur*.

Subj. *Eatur*, *iretur*, *itum sit* vel *fuerit*, *itum esset* vel *fuisset*, *itum erit* vel *fuerit*.

* *Impersonals* have commonly the Sign *it* before their English; as, *it ought*, *oportet*.

† The Participle joined with *est* in impersonal Passives, is always used in the neuter Gender. Verbs neuter may be impersonal Passives, and answer to all Persons, by using an Ablative with a Preposition; as, *itur a me*, *te*, *illo*, &c. i. e. *eo*, *is*, *it*, &c. When any Thing is signified to be done by many, a Verb neuter turned into an impersonal Passive, is elegant; as, *curritur*, i. e. *omnes currunt*, they all run.

Of DEFECTIVE Verbs.

Verbs *defective* are scarce perfectly conjugated in any Mood or Tense; as, *aio*, I say.

INDICATIVE.

Present Tense. *Aio, ais, ait.* Plur. *aiunt.*

Preterimperfect. *Aiebam, aiebas, aiebat.* Plur. *aiebamus, aiebatis, aiebant.*

IMPERATIVE.

Present Tense. *Ai.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present Tense. *Aias, aiat.* Plur. *aiamus, aiatis, aiant.*

PARTICIPLE.

Present Tense. *Aiens.*

AVE, Good Morrow.

IMPERAT. * *Ave, aveto.* Plur. *avete, avetote.* INFIN. *Avere.*

* So *salve*, God save you; *vale*, farewell.

Apage, stand away. IMPERAT. *Apage.* Plur. *apagite.*

Cedo, tell or reach hither. IMPERAT. *Cedo.* Plur. *cedite, cete.*

Quæso, I pray. INDIC. Present. *Quæso.* Plur. *quæsumus.*

Infit, he begins or says. Present. *Infit.* Plur. *infunt.*

Faxo, I shall effect. SUBJ. Fut. *Faxo vel faxim, faxis, faxit.* Plur. *faxint.*

Forem, I might be. SUBJ. Preterimperfect. *Forem, fores, foret.* Plur. *forent.* INFINIT. *fore.*

Odi, I hate. INDIC. Preterperfect. † *Odi.* Preterpluperfect. *oderam.*

SUBJ. Preterperfect. *Oderim.* Preterpluperfect. *odissem.* Fut. *odero.*

INFIN. Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect, *Odisse.*

† So *capi*, I have begun; *memini*, I have remembered; which last makes the Imperative *memento.* Plur. *mementote.*

Inquo,

Inquo, I say. INDIC. Present. *Inquo* or *inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*. Plur. *inquimus*, *inquiunt*. Preterperfect. *Inquisti*, *inquit*. Future. *Inquies*, *inquiet*.

IMPERAT. Present. *Inque*, *inquito*.

SUBJ. Present. *Inquiat*.

PARTICIP. Present. *Inquiens*.



R U L E S

For the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs.

The first Conjugation.

Verbs of the first Conjugation make the second Person of the present Tense in [*as*,] their preterperfect Tense in [*avi*,] their Supine in [*atum*,] and their Infinitive in [*are*,] as, *Ne*, *nas*, *navi*, *natum*, *nare*, to swim.

The second Conjugation.

Verbs of the second Conjugation make the second Person of the present Tense in [*es*,] their preterperfect Tense in [*ui*,] their Supine in [*itum*,] and their Infinitive in [*ere*,] long; as, *Habeo*, *habes*, *habui*, *habitus*, *habere*, to have.

The third Conjugation.

Verbs of the third Conjugation make the second Person of the present Tense in [*is*,] their Infinitive in [*ere*] short; as, *Capio*, *capis*, *capere*, to take; and their preterperfect Tense and Supine as follows:

Present Tense.

Preterperfect.

bo,	(Bibo, to drink,	bi,	(bibī.
co,	Ice, to strike,	ci,	ici,
do,	Mando, to eat,	di,	mandi.
go,	Jungo, to join,	xi,	junxi.
ho,	Trabo, to draw,	xi,	traxi.
lo,	Molo, to grind,	ui,	molui.
mo,	Vomo, to vomit.	ui,	vomui.
no,	Sino, to permit,	vi,	fivi.
po,	Scalpo, to scratch,	psi,	scalpsi.
quo,	Linquo, to leave,	qui,	liqui.
ro,	Verro, to sweep,	ri,	verri.
as		makes	as
so,	Arcesso, to go and call,	ivi,	[vi. arcessi-
to,	Verto, to turn,	ti,	verti.
vo,	Volvo, to roll,	vi,	volvi.
xo,	Nexo, to tie,	ui,	nexui.
cio,	Facio, to make,	ci,	feci.
dio,	Fodio, to dig,	di,	fodi.
gio,	Fugio, to flee from,	gi,	fugi.
pio,	Capio, to take,	pi,	cepi.
rio,	Pario, to bring forth,	ri,	peperi.
sco,	Agnosco, to know,	vi,	agnovi.
tio,	Quatio, to shake,	ssi,	quassi.
uo,	Statuo, to appoint,	ui,	statui.

Preter-

Preterperfect Tense.

bib, ci, di, gi, li, mi, mi, pi, qui, vi, vi, xi,	Bibi, Vici, Pandi, Legi, Sali, Emi, Veni, Rapi, Liqui, Verri, Visi, Consi, Livi, Gemi, Affixi,	bibo, to drink. vinco, to overcome, pando, to open, lego, to read, salo, to salt, emo, to buy, venio, to come, rumpo, to break, linguo, to forsake, verro, to sweep, viso, to go see, consisto, to consist, lino, to daub, gemo, to groan, affigo, to afflict,	tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum,	bibitum. vicitum. passum. lectum. salsum. emptum. ventum. ruptum. lictum. versum. visum. consitum. litum. genitum. afflictum.
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Supine.

* If the Present Tense end in [ui] the Supine changes [ui] into [itum].

The fourth Conjugation.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make the second Person of the Present Tense in [is,] their Preterperfect Tense in [ivi,] their Supine in [itum,] and their Infinitive in [ire] long; as, scio, scis, scivi, scitum, scire, to know.

A CATALOGUE of Verbs excepted from all the former Rules, either in respect of their Preterperfect Tenses or Supines, or both.

A.

A B D O, *abdidi, abditum, abdere*, to hide.
Abigo, abegi, abactum, abigere, to drive away.
Accedo, accessi, accessum, accedere, to approach.
Accipio, accepi, acceptum, accipere, to take.
Acquiro, acquisivi, acquisitum, acquirere, to acquire.
Accumbo, accubui, accubitum, accumbere, to lie by.
Acuo, acui, acutum, acuere, to sharpen.
Addo, addidi, additum, addere, to add.
Adimo, ademi, ademptum, adimere, to take away.
Adjuvo, adjuvi, adjutum, adjuvare, to help.
Afferro, attuli, allatum, afferre, to bring.
Affigo, affixi, affixum, affigere, to fasten.
Agnosco, agnovi, agnitum, agnoscere, to know.
Algeo, alsi, algere, to be cold.
Allicio, allexi, allectum, allicere, to allure.
Allido, allisi, allisum, allidere, to dash against.
Antecello, antecellui, antecellsum, antecellere, to excel.
Aperio, aperui, apertum, aperire, to open.

Appello, appuli, appulsum, appellere, to arrive.
Appendo, appendi, appensum, appendere, to hang over.
Applico, avi, atum, cui, citum, care, to apply.
Amicio, amicui, amixi, amicivi, amictum, to cloath.
Ardeo, arsi, arsum, ardere, to burn.
Afferro, assevi, assitum, asserere, to plant.
Afferro, asserui, assertum, asserere, to assert.
Aspergo, aspersi, aspersum, aspergere, to sprinkle.
Aspicio, aspexi, aspectum, aspiciere, to look.
Affisto, astiti, astitum, assistere, to assist.
Aufero, abstuli, ablatum, auferre, to take away.
Augeo, auxi, auctum, augere, to encrease.
Aveo, præterit. & Supinis caret, avere, to covet.

C.

C A D O, *cecidì, casum, cadere*, to fall.
Cædo, cecidi, casum, cædere, to beat.
Calefacio, feci, factum, calefacere, to make hot.
Cambio, cambiui, campsi, campsum, cambire, to exchange.

Cano,

Cano, cecini, cantum, canere, to sing.

Capesso, capeffivi, capeffi, capeffum, capeffitum, capeffere, to take in Hand.

Capio, cepi, captum, capere, to take.

Careo, ui & cassus sum, itum & cassum, ere, to want.

Caveo, cavi, cautum, cavere, to beware.

Cedo, cessi, cessum, cedere, to yield.

Cello, ceculi, celsum, cellere, to break.

Censeo, sui, sum, censere, to think.

Cerno, crevi, cretum, cernere, to see.

Cieo, cievi, citum, ciere, to trouble.

Circumpango, xi, pactum, pangere, to ram down all about

Claudo, clausi, clausum, claudere, to shut.

Ceno, avi & atus sum, atum, are, to sup.

Cognosco, cognovi, cognitum, cognoscere, to know.

Cogo, coegi, coactum, cogere, to compel.

Collido, collisi, collisum, collidere, to dash against.

Colligo, egi, collectum, colligere, to gather.

Colo, colui, cultum, colere, to worship.

Como, compsi, comptum, comere, to comb.

Compello, compuli, compulsum, compellere, to force.

Comperio, peri, pertum, comperire, to know certainly.

Compesco, pescui, pescere, to mitigate.

Complico, avi, ui, citum, are, to hold together.

Comprimo, pressi, pressum, comprimere, to squeeze.

Concino, cinni, entum, cinere, to sing together.

Concludo, clasi, clausum, cludere, to conclude.

Condo, didi, ditum, dere, to build.

Confercio, ferai, fertum, confercire, to stuff.

Confero, contuli, collatum, conferre, to compare.

Confringo, fregi, fractum, fringere, to break in Pieces.

Conniveo, ixi, & ixi, ivere, to wink with the Eyes.

Conquinisco, quexi, quinisce, to nod.

Consterno, straxi, stratum, sternere, to strew.

Construo, struxi, structum, struere, to construe.

Consulo, sului, sultum, salere, to consult.

Consumo, sumpsi, sumptum, sumere, to consume.

Contemno, tempsi, temptum, temnere, to despise.

Contingo, tigi, tactum, tingere, to happen.

Contundo, tudi, tusum, tundere, to pound in a Mortar.

Coquo, coxi, coctum, coquere, to boil.

Credo, didi, ditum, credere, to believe.

Crepe, ui, itum, are, to give a Crack.

Cubo, ui, itum, are, to lie down.

Cumbo,

Cumbo, cubui, cubitum, cubere, to lie down.

Cupio, iui, itum, cupere, to desire.

Curro, cucurri, cursum, currere, to run.

D.

D*EGO, degi, degere, to live. Deleo, evi, etum, ere, to blot out.*

Demo, psi, ptum, ere, to take away.

Depso, ui, ere, to mould.

Destruo, xi, etum, ere, to destroy.

Dico, xi, etum, ere, to say.

Differo, distuli, dilatum, differre, to delay.

Diligo, exi, ectum, igere, to love.

Dirimo, emi, emptum, ere, to separate.

Discedo, cessi, ssum, ere, to depart.

Disco, dedici, ere, to learn.

Discumbo, ubui, itum, ere, to lie down.

Dispesco, ui, itum, ere, to drive from Pasture.

Differo, ui, ertum, ere, to dispute.

Distinguo, xi, etum, ere, to distinguish.

Do, edi, atum, are, to give.

Doceo, ui, etum, ere, to teach.

Domo, domui, domitum, domare, to tame.

Divido, visi, visum, videre, to divide.

Duco, xi, etum ducere, to lead.

E.

E*fferro, extuli, elatum, efferre, to bring out.*

Elicio, elicui, elicium, elicere, to entice.

Emo, emi, emptum, emere, to buy.

Erubesco, erubui, erubescere, to blush.

Evado, evasi, evasum, evadere, to escape.

Excello, excellui, excelsum, excellere, to excel.

Excludo, clusi, clusum, excludere, to shut out,

Explico, cavi, catum, cui, citum, care, to unfold.

Extinguo, xi, etum, extinguere, to extinguish.

F.

F*acesso, cessi, cessivi, cessum, cessitum, cessere, to go to do.*

Facio, feci, factum, facere, to make.

Fallo, fefelli, falsum, fallere, to deceive.

Farcio, farxi, fartum, farcire, to stuff.

Fatisco, præterit. & Supinis caret, fatiscere, to be weary.

Faveo, favi, fautum, favere, to favour.

Fero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre, to carry.

Ferveo, fervi, fervere, to be hot.

Figo, fixi, fixum, figere, to fasten.

Findo,

Findo, fidi, fissum, findere, to cleave.

Fingo, finxi, fictum, fingere, to feign.

Flaveo, præterit. & Supinis caret, flavere, to be yellow.

Flecto, flexi, flectum, flectere, to bend.

Fleo, flevi, fletum, flere, to weep.

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum, fluere, to flow

Fodio, fodi, fossum, fodere, to dig.

Foveo, fovi, fotum, fovere, to keep, warm.

Frango, fregi, fractum, frangere, to break.

Frico, cui, etiam, are, to rub.

Frigeo, frixi, frigere, to be cold.

Fribo, frixi, frixum & fritum, frigere, to fry.

Fugio, fugi, fugitum, fugere, to flee.

Fulcio, fulsi, fultum, fulcire, to prop.

Fundo, fudi, fusum, fundere, to pour out.

G.

G*ERO, gessi, gestum, gerere, to bear.*

Gigno, genui, genitum, gignere, to beget.

H.

H*Æreo, hæsi, hæsum, hæ- rere, to stick fast.*

Hisco, præterit. & Supinis caret, hiscere, to gape.

Haurio, hausi, haustum, haurire, to draw.

I. J.

I*llicio, illexi, illectum, illicere, to entice.*

Illido, illisi, illisum, illidere, to beat against.

Impingo, pegi, pactum, impingere, to dash against.

Impleo, evi, etum, implere, to fill

Implico, cavi, catum, ui, citum, care, to wrap.

Indulgeo, ulsi, ultum, indulgere, to indulge.

Infero, intuli, illatum, inferre, to carry in.

Insero, sevi, situm, inserere, to ingraft.

Insero, serui, sertum, inserere, to put in.

Intelligo, lexi, lectum, intelligere, to understand

Invado, vasi, vasum, invadere, to invade.

Jacio, jeci, jactum, jacere, to cast.

Jubeo, jussi, jussum, jubere, to command.

Juro, avi, & atus sum, atum, are, to swear.

Juvo, juvi, jutum, juvare, to help.

L.

L*Abasco, præterit. & Supinis caret labascere, to begin to start.*

Lacio, lexi, lectum, lacere, to allure.

Lædo

Lædo, læsi, læsum, lædere, to hurt.

Lavo, avi, autum, lotum & lavatum, lavare, to wash.

Lego, legi, lectum, legere, to read.

Leo, evi, etum, ere, to anoint.

Lino, lini, livi & levi, litum, linere, to daub.

Linquo, liqui, lictum, linquere, to leave.

Luceo, luxi, lucere, to shine.

Ludo, lusi, lusum, ludere, to play.

Lugeo, luxi, luctum, lugere, to lament.

M.

M*Aneo, mansi, mansum, manere, to stay.*

Meio, inxi, ictum, re, to make Water.

Mergo, merxi, mersum, mergere, to dip.

Meto, messui, messum, metere, to reap.

Mico, cui, catum, care, to shine.

Mingo, inxi, ictum mingere, to make Water.

Misceo, miscui, mistum, miscere, to mingle.

Mitto, misi, missum, mittere, to send.

Mordeo, momordi, morsum, mordere, to bite.

Moveo, movi, motum, movere, to move.

Mulceo, mulsi, mulcere, to assuage.

Mulgeo, mulsi, & mulxi, mulsum, mulgere, to milk.

N.

N*Eco, necui, nectum, necare, to kill.*

Necto, exui, exum, nectere, to tie.

Negligo, exi, ectum, negligere, to neglect.

Neo, nevi, netum, nere, to spin

Nexo, ui, are, to knit.

Nexo, ui, nexum, nexere, to tie.

Niveo, nivi & nixi, nictum nivere, to wink with the Eyes.

Nubo, nupsi & nuptasum, nubere, to be married to a Husband.

O.

O*Cculo, ocului, occultum, occulere, to hide.*

Occumbo, occubui, occubitum, Occumbere, to lie down.

Offero, obtuli, oblatum, offerre, to present.

Operio, erui, erum, operire, to cover.

Opprimo, pressi, pressum, opprimere, to oppress.

P.

P*Ando, pandi passum, pandere, to lay open.*

Pango, pepigi, pactum, pangere, to make a Bargain.

Pango, pegi, pactum, pangere, to join.

Parco, peperci, & parsi, parcitum & parsum, to spare.

Pario

Pario, peperi, partum, parere,
to bring forth.

Pasco, pavi, pastum, pascere,
to feed.

Pateo, patui & passus sum,
passum, patere, to lie open.

Pecto, exi, & exui, exum
pectere, to comb.

Pedo, pepedi, peditum, pedere,
to break Wind.

Pellicio, lexi, lectum, pellicere,
to inveigle.

Pello pepuli, pulsus, pellere,
to drive away.

Pendeo, pependi, pensum pen-
dere, to hang.

Pendo, pependi pensum, pen-
dere, to weigh.

Percello, percali, perculsum,
percellere, to strike.

Pergo, perrexi, perrectum,
pergere, to go on.

Peto, petivi, petitum, petere,
to ask.

Pingo, pinxi, pictum, pingere,
to paint.

Piso, pinsui, pistum, pinsere,
to bake.

Placeo, Placui, & placitus sum,
placitum, placere, to please.

Plaudo, plausi, plausum, plau-
dere, to clap Hands.

Plecto, plexi, plexum, plectere,
to twist.

Plecto, xi, & xui, plexum,
plectere, to punish.

Pleo, evi, etum, plere, to fill.

Plico, plicui, atum & itum,
are, to fold.

Pono, posui, positum, ponere,
to put.

Posco, poposci, poscitum, pos-
sere, to require.

Poto, avi, & potus sum, po-
tum, & potatum, potare, to
drink.

Præcello, cellui, celsum, præ-
cellere, to excel.

Præcurro, cucurri, cursum,
præcurrere, to run before.

Prandeo, prandi, & pransus
sum, prandere, to dine.

Premo, pressi, pressum, pre-
mere, to press.

Promo, prompsi, promptum,
promere, to draw out.

Psallo, psalli, psallere, to sing.

Pungo, punxi & pupugi, pun-
ctum, pungere, to prick.

Q.

Q*uæro, sivi, situm, quære-*
re, to seek.

Quatio, quassi, quassum, qua-
tere, to shake.

Quinisco, quexi, quiniscere,
to nod the Head.

R.

R*ado, rasi, rasum, radere,*
to shave.

Rapio, rapui, raptum, rapere,
to snatch away.

Raucio, rausi, rausum, rauci-
re, to be hoarse.

Refello, refelli, refellere, to
refute.

Relinquo, reliqui, relictum, re-
linquere, to abandon.

Reperio, reperi, repertum, re-
perire, to find.

Repungo, punxi & pupugi, re-
pungere, to prick again.

Rideo,

Rideo, risi, risum, ridere, to laugh.

Ringo, rinxi, rictum, ringere, to grin.

Rodo, rosi, rosum, rodere, to gnaw.

Rumpo, rupi, ruptum, rumpere, to break.

Ruo, rui, rutum, ruere, to rush on.

S.

Salio, salui & salivi, saltum, salire, to leap.

Sallo, falli, falsum, fallere, to falt.

Sancio, ixi & sanxi, sanctum & sancitum, sancire, to decree.

Sapio, sapui & sapivi, sapitum, sapere, to be wise.

Sarcio, sarxi, sartum, sarcire, to patch.

Satago, satagi, satagere, to be busy.

Scindo, scidi, scissum, scindere, to cut.

Scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, to write.

Seco, secui, sectum, secare, to cut.

Sedeo, sedi, sessum, sedere, to sit.

Sentio, sensi, sensum, to perceive.

Sepelio, sepelivi, sepulchrum, sepelire, to bury.

Sepio, sepsi & sepivi, septum, sepire, to hedge.

* *Sero, sevi, satum, serere, to sow.*

Singultio, singultivi, singultum, singultire, to sob.

Sisto, stiti, statum, sistere, to stay.

Solvo, solvi, solutum, solvere, to loose.

Sono, sonui, sonitum, sonare, to sound.

Sorbeo, sorbui & sorpsi, sorbitum & sorptum, sorbere, to sup.

Spargo, sparsi, sparsum, spargere, to spread.

Sperno, spreui, spretum, spernere, to despise.

Spondeo, sponendi, sponsum, spondere, to promise.

Sterno, stravi, stratum, sternere, to spread.

Sterto, stertui, stertere, to snore.

Sto, steti, statum, stare, to stand.

Strepo, strepui, strepitum, strepere, to make a Noise.

Strideo, stridi, stridere, to make a Noise.

Stringo, inxi, strictum, stringere, to strain.

Struo, struxi, structum, struere, to build.

Suadeo, suasi, suatum, suadere, to persuade.

Suffero, sustuli, sublatum, sufferre, to suffer.

Sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, sumere, to take.

Surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgere, to rise.

* *Sero* makes *serui, sertum*, when it changes its Signification.

Tango,

T.

Tango, tetigi, tactum, tangere, to touch.

Temno, tempfi, temptum, temnere, to despise.

Tendo, tetendi, tensum & tentum, tendere, to stretch.

Teneo, tenui, tentum, tenere, to hold.

Tergo, tergi, tersum, tergere, to wipe clean.

Tero, trivi, tritum, terere, to wear out.

Texo, texui, textum, texere, to weave.

Tollo, sustuli, sublatum, tollere, to take away.

Tondeo, totondi, tonsum, tondere, to clip.

Tono, tonui, tonitum, tonare, to thunder.

Torqueo, torfi, torsum, torquere, to wrest.

Torreo, torruui, tostum, torrerere, to roast.

Trudo, trufi, trufum, trudere, to thrust.

Tundo, tutudi, tunsun, tundere, to knock.

Turgeo, turfi, turgere, to swell.

U.

Vado, vafi, vafum, vadere, to go.

Vello, velli & vulfi, vulsum, vellere, to pluck up.

Veneo, venivi, venum, venire, to be sold.

Verro, verri & verfi, verfum, verrere, to sweep.

Venio, veni, ventum, venire, to come.

Vergo, præterit. & fupinis caret, vergere, to bend.

Verto, verti, verfum, vertere, to turn.

Veto, vetui, vetitum, vetare, to forbid.

Video, vidi, vifum, videre, to fee.

Vieo, vievi, vietum, viere, to bind about.

Vinco, vici, victum, vincere, to overcome.

Vincio, vinxi, vinctum, vincire, to bind.

Vifo, vifi, vifum, vifere, to go to fee.

Volo, vis, volui, velle, to be willing.

Volvo, volvi, volutum, volvere, to roll.

Voveo, vovi, votum, vovere, to vow.

Uro, uffi, uftum, urere, to burn.

The Preterperfect Tenses of Verbs Deponents.

Adipifcor, adeptus fum, adipifci, to acquire.

Amplector, amplexus fum, amplecti, to embrace.

Blandior,

<i>Blandior, blanditus sum, blandiri, to flatter.</i>	<i>Nascor, natus sum, nasci, to be born.</i>
<i>Comminiscor, commentus sum, comminisci, to invent.</i>	<i>Nanciscor, nactus sum, nancisci, to find.</i>
<i>Expergiscor, experrectus sum, expergisci, to awake.</i>	<i>Nitor, nisus & nixus sum, niti, to endeavour.</i>
<i>Experior, expertus sum, experiri, to try.</i>	<i>Obliviscor, oblitus sum, oblivisci, to forget.</i>
<i>* Fateor, fassus sum, fateri, to grant.</i>	<i>Opperior, oppertus sum, opperiri, to lay for.</i>
<i>Fatiscor, fessus sum, fatisci, to be weary.</i>	<i>Ordior, orsus sum, ordiri, to begin.</i>
<i>Fungor, functus sum, fungi, to exercise.</i>	<i>Orior, ortus sum, oriri, to rise.</i>
<i>Fruor, fractus sum, frui, to enjoy.</i>	<i>Paciscor, pactus sum, pacisci, to make a Bargain.</i>
<i>Gradior, gressus sum, gradi, to walk.</i>	<i>Patior, passus sum, pati, to suffer.</i>
<i>Irascor, iratus sum, irasci, to be angry.</i>	<i>Polliceor, pollicitus sum, polliceri, to promise.</i>
<i>Labor, lapsus sum, labi, to slip.</i>	<i>Proficiscor, profectus sum, proficisci, to go forth.</i>
<i>Lator, letatus sum, letari, to rejoice.</i>	<i>Profiteor, professus sum, profiteri, to profess.</i>
<i>Liquor, liquefactus sum, liqui, to be melted.</i>	<i>Quaror, quastus sum, quari, to complain.</i>
<i>Loquor, locutus sum, loqui, to speak.</i>	<i>Rcor, ratus sum, reri, to think.</i>
<i>Medeor, medicatus sum, mederi, to remedy.</i>	<i>Reminiscor, recordatus sum, reminisci, to remember.</i>
<i>Mereor, meritus sum, mereri, to deserve.</i>	<i>Ringer, præterit. caret, ringi, to fret.</i>
<i>Mentior, mentitus sum, mentiri, to lie.</i>	<i>Sequor, secutus sum, sequi, to follow.</i>
<i>Metior, mensus sum, metiri, to measure.</i>	<i>Tueor, to defend, } tuitus sum.</i>
<i>Miserior, misertus sum, misereri, to pity.</i>	<i>Tuor, to see, }</i>
<i>Morior, mortuus sum, mori, to die.</i>	<i>Vereor, veritus sum, vereri, to fear.</i>
	<i>Vescor, præterito caret, vesci, to eat.</i>

* Its Compounds makes *fessus sum* in the Præterperfect Tense; as, *confiteor, confessus sum.*

Ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, | *Utor, usus sum, uti, to use.*
to revenge.

The Preterperfect Tenses of Verbs Neuter-passives.

<i>Audeo, ausus sum, audere, to</i>	<i>Gaudeo, gavisus sum, gaudere,</i>
be bold.	to be glad.
<i>Fido, fides sum, fidere, to be</i>	<i>Mereo, mæstus sum, merere,</i>
entrusted.	to be sad.
<i>Fio, factus sum, fieri, to be</i>	<i>Soleo, solitus sum, solere, to</i>
made.	be accustomed.

The Preterperfect Tenses of Impersonals.

Some Impersonals have two Preterperfect Tenses; as,

<i>Libet, libuit & libitum est, it</i>	<i>Placet, placebat, placuit &</i>
pleaseth.	<i>placitum est, it pleaseth.</i>
<i>Licet, licuit & licitum est, it</i>	<i>Pudet, puduit & puditum est,</i>
is lawful.	it shameth.
<i>Miseret, miserescit & miser-</i>	<i>Tædet, tæduit & pertæsum est,</i>
<i>tum est, it pitieth.</i>	it wearieeth.
<i>Piget, piguit & pigitum est,</i>	
it grieveth.	

OF PARTICIPLES.

A * *Participle* is derived from a Verb, and declined like an Adjective.

* *Participles* differ not from the Nature of Adjectives, but only that they take Tense and Signification of a Verb; as, *amans*, loving, hath Relation to the present Time, and is of an active Signification; *amatus*, loved, relateth to a past Time, and signifies passively.

There be four Kinds of Participles, one of the Present Tense, another of the Preter Tense; one of the Future in [*rus*] and another of the Future in [*dus*]

A *Participle* of the † Present Tense hath the English ending in [*ing*] as, loving; and the Latin in [*ans*] or [*ens*]; as, *amans*, *docens*.

† Participles of this Tense are declined like *felix*.

A *Participle* of the Preter Tense hath the English ending
E in

in *d*, *n* or *t*; as, loved, seen, knit; and the Latin in **th*s, *sus*, *xus*; as, *amatus*, *visus*, *nexus*.

* Participles in *us* are declined like *bonus*.

A *Participle* of the Future in *rus*, hath the Signification of the Infinitive Mood active; as, *amaturus*, to love or about to love.

A *Participle* of the Future in *dus*, hath the Signification of the Infinitive Mood Passive; as, *amandus*, to be loved.

Of the Formation of PARTICIPLES.

The Participle of the present Tense is thus formed:

<i>Amans</i>	}	from	{	<i>amabam,</i>	}	by changing [<i>bam</i>] into [<i>ns</i> .]
<i>Monens</i>				<i>monēbam,</i>		
<i>Legens</i>				<i>legebam,</i>		
<i>Audiens</i>				<i>audiebam,</i>		

The Future in *rus* is thus formed:

<i>Amaturus</i>	}	from	{	<i>amatu,</i>	}	by adding [<i>rus</i> .]
<i>Moniturus</i>				<i>monitu,</i>		
<i>Lecturus</i>				<i>lectu,</i>		
<i>Auditurus</i>				<i>auditu,</i>		

The Preter Tense is thus formed:

<i>Amatus</i>	}	from	{	<i>amatu,</i>	}	by adding [<i>s</i> .]
<i>Monitus</i>				<i>monitu,</i>		
<i>Lectus</i>				<i>lectu,</i>		
<i>Auditus</i>				<i>auditu,</i>		

The Future in *dus* is thus formed:

<i>Amandus</i>	}	from	{	<i>amans,</i>	}	by changing [<i>s</i>] into [<i>dus</i> .]
<i>Monendus</i>				<i>monens,</i>		
<i>Legendus</i>				<i>legens,</i>		
<i>Audiendus</i>				<i>audiens,</i>		

Of ADVERBS.

AN Adverb denotes the Manner or Quality of an Action, and cannot without a Verb make complete Sense; as, swiftly, *celeriter*; slowly, *tardè*, &c.

Of

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction joins Words or Sentences together ; as, *Xenophon and Plato, Xenophon & Plato* ; either Day or Night, *aut dies aut nox*.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition, denotes some Circumstance of an *Action*, and cannot, make compleat Sense, without an * *oblique Case* after it ; as, I spoke of him, *loquutus sui de eo*.

* The *Nominative* and *Vocative* are called *direct Cases*, but all the rest are called *oblique*.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

A N Interjection shews some sudden Passion of the Mind ; namely, *Joy, Grief, Pain, Pleasure, Indignation, Admiration*, or the like ; as, *ha, ha, he, ô, ho, &c.*



O F

S Y N T A X :

O R, T H E

Construction of the Parts of SPEECH.

SYNTAX is the due Order and Connexion of the Parts of Speech among themselves.

Its Parts are { *Concord*
and
Government.

E 2

Concord

CONCORD, is an Agreement.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 } | Between the { | * Nominative Case and the Verb. |
| 2 } | | Substantive and Adjective. |
| 3 } | | Antecedent and Relative. |

* Nominative Cases are often understood, but especially, *Ego, tu, ille, nos, vos, illi*, when there is no Distinction, or emphatical Signification intended.

The first Concord.

† A Verb agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person, as, *Dum felis dormit, salunt mures*; while the Cat sleeps, the Mice dance.

† Impersonals have no Nominative Case before them.

Sometimes a Verb of the *Infinitive Mood*, and sometimes a Sentence, or a Part of one, is the Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *Non est mentiri meum*, to lie is not my Property; *Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est*, to rise betimes in the Morning is a very wholesome Thing.

EXCEPTION.

Verbs of the *Infinitive Mood* have an Accusative Case instead of a Nominative before them; as, *Te rediisse incolumem gaudeo*, I am glad that you are returned safe.

The second Concord.

‡ An Adjective agrees with the Substantive in Gender, Number and Case; as, *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur*, a sure Friend is tried in a doubtful Matter.

‡ An Adjective put without a Substantive, becomes a Substantive itself; in which Case, if the Adjective be Masculine, Man or Men is understood; if Feminine, Woman or Women; if Neuter, Thing, or Things.

The third Concord.

§ The Relative agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person; as, *Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur*, the Man is wise that speaketh few Words.

§ When the English *that* may be turned into *which*, it is a Relative.

* Some-

* Sometimes a Relative has a Sentence for its Antecedent; as, *In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum*, I came in Season, which is the chief Thing of all.

* When a Sentence is the Antecedent, the Relative is always put in the nearer Gender and singular Number.

When there cometh no Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative must be the Nominative Case to the Verb, as, *Miser est qui nummos admiratur*, wretched is he that is in Love with Money.

When a Nominative Case cometh between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is * governed of the Verb, Noun or Preposition following.

† That is, the Relative must be of the same Case as the Verb, &c. requires after it; so *talis, qualis, quot, quantus, quoties, quis, uter*, which follow the Course of the Relative, both as to Concord and Government.

ANNOTATIONS upon the Concords.

Two or more Substantives singular, joined together, will have a Verb, Adjective or Relative plural, which must agree with the most worthy † Person or § Gender; as, *Amicus & aurum sunt probandi*, a Friend and Gold are to be tried. *Ego & res mea valemus*, I and my Affair are well. *Ille cum fratre salvi sunt*, he with his Brother are safe.

† The first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

§ The Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter; but when Things are mentioned without Life, the Neuter is most worthy; as, *Aqua & ignis sunt inexorabilia*, Water and Fire are not to be entreated.

Collective Nouns, tho' of the singular Number, ¶ agree with Verbs or Adjectives plural; as, *Turba ruunt*, a Company rush in. *Pars merse tennere ratem*, Part of the Men drowned held by the Ship.

¶ In Sense, but not in Concord of Number or Gender. A Collective is a Noun signifying many in the Singular, and is equivalent to a Noun of the Plural. Of this Nature is a Noun partitive, which signifies either a Part of a Multitude, or many severally.

Of GOVERNMENT.

* *Government* is the Power that one Word hath to change the Case of another; as, the Crown of *England*, *Corona Angliae*.

* Every Word is commonly governed of that which goeth next before in orderly constraining, except the Relative, and Words that follow its Course.

The Government of Substantives.

When two Substantives come together, the latter with the Sign [*of*] is put in the Genitive Case; but if they belong both to one Thing, they are put both in one Case; as, *Amator studiorum*, a Lover of Studies. *Carmen Virginis*, Virgil's Verse. *Pater meus vir amat me puerum*, my Father being a Man loveth me a Child.

† Either expressed or understood; as, *Virgil's Verse*, or the Verse of *Virgil*.

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, governs a Genitive Case; as, *Multum condimenti, parvum obsonii*, much Sawce, little Meat.

A Noun signifying the Quality of a Thing, is put in the Genitive or Ablative Case; as, *Vir nullâ fide*, a Man of no Faith. *Vir emunctæ naris*, a Man of a clear Head. *E-sto præsentis animo*, be of a present Mind.

‡ *Opus* and *usus*, when they signify Need, govern an Ablative Case; as, *Opus est tuo iudicio*, there is Need of thy Judgment.

‡ Note, the Thing wanted after *Opus*, &c. is put in the Ablative; but the Person is always the Dative; as, *authoritate tuâ nobis opus est*, we have Need of your Authority.

GOVERNMENT of Adjectives.

The Genitive Case after Adjectives.

§ Adjectives that signify Desire, Care, Knowledge, Remembrance, Fear, Guilt of Mind, or Things contrary thereto, govern a Genitive Case; as, *Cupidus imperii miser est*, a Man desirous of Empire is miserable. *Animalia lucis timida*, Creatures fearful of the Light.

§ These Adjectives have the Sign [*of*] after them.

* Adjectives

* Adjectives derived of Verbs, govern a Genitive Case; as, *Omnium formarum est capax*, he is capable of all Forms. *Natura amans est sobolis*, Nature is a Lover of her Issue.

* Except verbal Adjectives in [*bilis*] when they signify passively.

Nouns † partitive, interrogative, and Nouns of Number govern a Genitive Case, whence they borrow their Gender; as, *Omnium neque primus neque pessimus*, neither the first nor the worst of all. *Leo animalium fortissimum est*, the Lion is the strongest of Beasts.

† Or partitively put; that is, such as have the Signs [*of*] or [*among*] after them. The Case after these may be varied with Prepositions, *e*, *de*, *ex*, *inter*, *ante*; as, *Omnium primus*, i. e. *primus inter omnes*. *Fortissimum animalium*, i. e. *fortissimum inter animalia*, vel *ex animalibus*.

The Dative Case after Adjectives.

‡ Adjectives signifying Profit, Likeness, Aptness, Love, Obedience, Distance, or the contrary, govern a Dative Case; as, *Labor est utilis corpori*, Labour is profitable to the Body. *Pudor mendico inutilis est*, Modesty is unprofitable to a Beggar.

‡ Adjectives signifying Aptitude, may be elegantly varied with the Preposition [*ad*]; as, *Pronus ad iram*, prone to Anger. Some Adjectives of Likeness may govern a Genitive Case; as, *Par huius*, like this Man,

§ Verbal Adjectives in [*bilis*], when they signify passively, and also Participles in [*dus*], govern a Dative Case; as, *Fortunæ telis inviolabiles sunt Deorum filii*, the Sons of the Gods are not to be wounded with the Weapons of Fortune. *Flendus omnibus*, to be lamented of all Men.

§ That is, Adjectives derived from Verbs.

Communis, *alienus*, *immunis*, *proprius*, and *superstes*, govern a Genitive or Dative Case; as, *Commune mihi tecum*, common to thee and me. *Commune Stoicorum*, common with the Stoicks.

The Accusative Case after Adjectives.

The Measure of Length, Breadth, Height, Thickness, Depth or Space, is put after Adjectives in the * Accusative or Ablative Case; as, *Muri Babylonis ducentos pedes alti, lati quinquaginta*, the Walls of Babylon were two hundred Foot high, and fifty Foot broad,

* Sometimes in the Genitive.

The Ablative Case after Adjectives.

† Adjectives signifying Plenty or Want, govern an Ablative Case, and sometimes a Genitive; as, *Dives positus in fenore nummis*, rich in Money put out to Usury. *Homo rimarum plenus*, a Man full of Chinks,

‡ Some Adjectives, as *liber, vacuus*, &c. have their Cases varied by Prepositions; as, *liber à metu*, free from Fear,

Adjectives govern an Ablative Case, signifying the Cause or ‡ Manner of a Thing; as, *Pallidus irâ*, pale with Anger. *Facies miris modis pallida*, a Face pale after a wonderful Manner,

‡ The Form or Manner of a Thing is likewise put after Substantives in the Ablative Cases; as, *spe dives*, rich in Hope.

Comparatives with the Sign [*than*] after them, govern an Ablative Case; as, *Vilius argentum est auro*, Silver is more base than Gold.

§ When *than* is not made in Latin by *quam, ac, atque*; for these cause the Noun to be in the same Case which goes before.

Comparatives and Superlatives govern an Ablative Case of the Noun, signifying the Measure of Excess; as, *Quanto doctior es, tanto sis submissior*, by how much the more learned you are, be by so much the more humble. *Multo elegantissimus*, by much the most beautiful.

¶ *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, fretus, contentus, extorris*, govern an Ablative Case; as, *Dignus es odio*, thou art worthy of Hatred,

¶ Some of these sometimes have a Genitive Case; as, *Dignum operis tui*, worthy of your Pains,

GOVERN

GOVERNMENT of Verbs.

The Nominative Case after Verbs.

* Verbs Substantives, and Verbs Passives of Calling, or near their Nature, govern a Nominative Case, as, *Mulier domus salus est aut calamitas*, a Woman is the Safety or Calamity of a House.

* Verbs Substantives are such as signify [being :] as, *sum*, I am, &c.

Verbs of the Infinitive Mood have the same Case after them that they have before them; as, *Malo dives esse quam haberi*; or, *malo me divitem esse quam haberi*, I had rather be rich than accounted so.

The Genitive Case after Verbs.

† Verbs signifying to esteem or regard, govern a Genitive Case, of the Noun betokening the Value; as, *Parvi ducitur probitas*, Honesty is esteemed of little Worth. *Maximi penditur nobilitas*, Nobleness of Birth is very much regarded.

† The Verb *estimo*, to esteem, governs either a Genitive or an Ablative.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, absolving, and the like, govern a † Genitive Case, signifying the Crime or Pain; as, *Alterum probri incusat*, he accuses another of Dishonesty. *Furti absolutus est*, he is absolved of Theft.

† This Genitive may be changed into an Ablative, with or without the Preposition [*de*.] *Uterque, nullus, neuter, alius, ambo*, and Superlatives, when they follow Verbs of accusing, &c. are put only in the Ablative.

Satago, § *misereor*, *miseresco*, govern a Genitive Case; as, *Alterius rei satagit*, he is busy about another Man's Affair. *Misereor tui*, I pity thee.

§ *Misereor* and *miseresco* have sometimes a Dative.

Reminiscor, *obliviscor*, *recordor* and *memini* govern a Genitive or an Accusative Case; as, *Data fidei reminiscitur*, he remembers his given Faith. *Ingratus beneficiorum obliviscitur*,

viscitur, an ungrateful Man forgets Benefits. *Recordare novissima*, call to Mind the last Things.

* *Pœnitet*, *tædet*, *piget*, *miseret*, *miserescit*, *pudet*, *piget*, govern a Genitive Case of the Noun that causes the Grief, Shame or Pity; as, *Tædet me vitæ*, I am weary of Life. *Quem facti pœnitet ferè est innocens*, he that repents of his Deed is almost innocent.

* These Verbs have likewise an Accusative of the Person grieved, &c.

Refert and *interest* govern a Genitive Case; but an Ablative of Pronouns Feminine; as, *Cujusque interest*, it becometh every Man. *Mea refert*, it concerns me or mine.

The Dative Case after Verbs.

† Verbs signifying to trust, profit, obey, aid or please, and contrary thereto, govern a Dative Case; as, *Mulieri ne credas*, *ne mortuæ quidem*, believe not a Woman, no tho' she be dead. *Satius est mederi initiis quàm fini*, it is better to cure the Beginning than the End.

† Except *juro*, *ludo*, *offendo*, which govern an Accusative.

Verbs having ‡ [*to*] or [*for*] after them, govern a Dative Case; as, *Æs alienum mihi numeravit*, he paid another Man's Debt to me. *Huic habeo*, *non tibi*, I have it for this Man, and not for thee.

† This [*to*] is made by *ad*, with an Accusative after, *veco*, *provoco*, *incendo*, *loquor*, *hortor*, *invito*, *incito*, *excito*, *accerso*, *attinet*, *pertinet*, and Verbs of Motion.

Verbs signifying Command, Anger or Pardon, govern a Dative Case; as, *Sapiens dominabitur astris*, a wise Man shall govern the Stars. *Adolescenti succenset*, he is angry with the young Man.

§ Verbs signifying to take or drive away, to compare, or that shew Difference or Distance, govern a Dative Case; as, *Invidia proximum mihi aufert*, Envy takes my Neighbour from me. *Acquilam noctuæ comparas*, thou comparest an Eagle to an Owl.

§ These Verbs sometimes govern an Ablative with a Preposition.

Verbs Passives govern a Dative Case, or an Ablative with

with a Preposition; as, *Nobilitas ornatur literis*, Nobility is honoured by Learning. *Culpatur ab illis*, he is blamed by them.

Sum, with its Compounds, except *possum*, governs a Dative Case; as, *Otium est mihi*, Leisure is to me, or I have Leisure.

* The Verb *est* is elegantly used for *habeo*; in which Case, that which seemed to be the Accusative, is turned into the Nominative, and that which was the Nominative, made the Dative; as, instead of *habeo otium*, is used *otium est mihi*. So in the Plural, *Libri sunt mihi*, I have Books. *Desum* may be used in like Manner for *careo*.

Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, *malè*, and with these Prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter* and *super*, govern a † Dative Case; as, *Vitia obrupunt nobis sub nomine virtutum*, Vices creep upon us under the Notion of Virtue.

† This Dative is sometimes changed into another Case; as, *Præstat ingenio alius alium*, one excels another in Wit.

Sum, with many other ‡ Verbs, governs two Dative Cases; as, *Rex pius est Reipublicæ ornamento*, a godly King is an Ornament to a Commonwealth.

‡ When a Verb has after it a Nominative and a Dative, the Nominative may be also turned into a Dative; as, *Dedit mihi vestem pignori*, he gave me his Coat as a Pledge.

The Accusative Case after Verbs.

§ Verbs of an active Signification govern an Accusative Case; as, *Cauda anguillam tenes*, you hold an Eel by the Tail.

§ Note, Verbs neuter do not admit of an Accusative Case, unless the Noun following be of a Signification near their own; as, *Eandem canit cant lenam*, he sings the same Song. This Accusative after Neuters is elegantly turned into an Ablative, if an Adjective be joined with it; as, *morte obiit repentinâ*, he died a sudden Death.

¶ Verbs signifying to ask, teach or cloath, govern two ** Accusative Cases; as, *Temperantiam multos penuria docuit*, Want hath taught many Men Temperance.

¶ To which may be added *hortor* and *velo*.

** The second Accusative, after Verbs of asking, is sometimes turned into an Ablative with a Preposition; as, *Precare veniam à Deo*, ask God Pardon. This Accusative after Verbs of Cloathing is sometimes turned into a Dative or an Ablative; as, *Induo te tunica, vel tibi tunicam*, I put on your Coat.

The

The Ablative Case after Verbs.

All Verbs govern an Ablative Case, signifying the Instrument, Cause or Manner of doing a Thing; as, *Voluptas assiduitate fastidium parit*, Pleasure begets Distaste by Continuance.

The Word of * Price is put after Verbs in the Ablative Case; as, *Magno constitit*, it cost a great Price.

* Note, these Genitives, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque*, when put without Substantives, are used instead of an Ablative Case; as, *Tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris*, you will be valued so much by others, as you are by your self.

† *Potior, suavior, fruor*, and such ‡ like, govern an Ablative Case; as, *Utere mundo, fructu Deo*, use the World, enjoy God.

† *Potior* is read with a Genitive; as, *Potiri rerum*, to enjoy Things.

‡ Of which Sort are *mitior, dignior, gaudeo*, &c.

Verbs signifying Plenty or Want, govern an § Ablative Case; as, *Amore abundas*, you abound in Love. *Indiget pecuniâ*, he wants Money.

§ This Ablative is sometimes changed into a Genitive.

Verbs that signify Comparison, govern an Ablative Case signifying the Measure of Excess; as, *Praefero hunc multis gradibus*, I prefer this Man by many Degrees.

A Noun is sometimes put in the ¶ Ablative Case absolute; as, *Dejectâ arbore, ligna colligunt*, the Tree being thrown down, they gather Wood.

¶ An Ablative absolute is where a Substantive joined to a Participle, either expressed or understood, has no other Word whereof it may be governed. Sometimes one Substantive coming with another, may be taken absolute; in which Case the Preposition *sub* is understood; as, *Fortunâ duce*, which may be varied either by a Participle; as, *fortunâ ducente*, or by a Conjunction; as, *dum fortuna ducat*, Fortune guiding me.

Construction of Infinitives.

Verbs of the Infinitive Mood depend both upon Verbs and Adjectives; as, *In sola Sparta expedit senescere*, it is expedient

expedient to be old only in Sparta. *Dignus est laudari*, he is worthy to be praised.

Of Gerunds, Supines and Participles.

Gerunds, Supines and Participles govern the same Cases that their Verbs do; as, *Equi molam trahentes, multum ambulantes*, Horses drawing the Mill, walk much. *Desiderio tenemur audiendi nova*, we are held with a Desire of hearing News. *Veni auditum Poetas*, I came to hear the Poets.

Gerunds in [**di*] depend both upon Substantives and Adjectives; as, *Ratio scribendi literas*, the Way of writing Letters. *Gnarus bellandi*, expert in fighting.

* Gerunds in *di*, when they govern Cases, may be elegantly turned into Adjectives; as, *Ratio scribendi literas*, is changed into *ratio scribendarum literarum*.

Gerunds in [*†do*] depend upon these Prepositions, *à, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro*; as, *Deterrentur à discendo*, they are affrighted from learning.

† Gerunds in [*do*] may be turned into Adjectives; as, *In silencio securitas*, is changed into *in silenda securitate*.

‡ Gerunds in [*dum*] depend upon these Prepositions, *inter, ante, ad, ob, propter*; as, *Ne sis præceps ad loquendum fabulas*, be not over hasty to speak Fables.

‡ When Necessity is signified, by must or ought in English, the Gerund in [*dum*] may be used without a Preposition with the Verb *est*; in which Case, that which seems to be the Nominative is turned into the Dative, and the Verb taken impersonally; as, *Scirendum est nobis*, we must know. This Gerund may be likewise turned into an Adjective; as, *ad loquendum fabulas*, is changed into *ad loquendas fabulas*.

The first Supine follows Verbs signifying Motion to a Place; as, *Cur te is perditum?* why dost thou go to lose thy self.

The latter Supine depends upon Adjectives; as, *Cibus concoctus facilis*, Meat easily to be digested.

Of TIME.

The Term of Time that answers to [*when*] is put in the

the Ablative Case, and sometimes in the Accusative; as, *Nemo omnibus horis sapit*, no Man is wise at all Hours.

The Space of Time that answers to [*how long*,] is put in the Accusative Case, and sometimes in the Ablative; as, *Septem annos in academia versatus est*, he hath been conversant seven Years in the University.

Of P L A C E.

The Space of Place is put in the Accusative Case, and sometimes in the Ablative; as, *Pedem hinc ne discefferis*, Go not a Foot from this Place.

When in or at a Place is meant, the Name, if proper, is put in the Genitive Case; but if it be of the plural Number, or of the third Declension, then in the Ablative; as, *Tarenti fecit Archytas ligneam columbam volatilem*, Archytas made at *Tarentum* a flying Dove of Wood. *Delphis oracula cessant*, the Oracles cease at *Delphos*.

When Motion to a Place is meant, the proper Name is put in the Accusative; if from or by a Place is meant, it is put in the Ablative; as, *Milites Athenas miserunt*, they sent Soldiers to *Athens*. *Discessit Cantabrigia*, he went from *Cambridge*. *Româ profecturus est*, he is to go by *Rome*.

Annotations upon the Construction of Place.

Domus and *rus* follow the Rules of proper Names; as, *Vescor * domi*, I feed at Home. *Ite domum*, go Home. *Reversus domo*, returned from Home.

* The Genitive *domi* will answer no other Adjective but *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena*; for if other Adjectives are used, the Substantive must be changed into another Case; as, *Vescor domo ampla*, not *ampla domi*.

The Genitives *humi, militiæ, belli*, follow the Rule of proper Names of the first and second Declension; as, *procumbit humi*, he lies on the Ground. *Militiæ contritus est*, he was bred up in War.

The Government of Adverbs.

* *En* and *ecce* govern a Nominative or an Accusative Case; as, *Ecce homo!* Behold the Man!

* When Disgrace is meant, they only govern an Accusative; as, *En impudentiam!* see the Impudence!

Adverbs of Quantity, Time and Place; and also † *instar* and *ergo* govern a Genitive Case; as, *Nusquam loci invenitur*, he is no where to be found. *Instar omnium*, instead of all. *Illius ergo*, for his Sake.

Adverbs govern the same Cases that the Words they are derived from do; as, *Venit obviam illi*, he came to meet him. *Optime omnium*, best of all.

The Construction of Conjunctions.

Conjunctions join like Cases, Moods and † Tenses together; as, *Socrates docuit Xenophontem & Platonem*, Socrates taught *Xenophon* and *Plato*. *Malem invenire bonos, quam facere*. I had rather find good Men than make them.

† Sometimes different Tenses; as, *Audivi & scio*, I heard and know.

Government of Prepositions.

These Prepositions govern an Accusative Case; *ad*, to; *apud*, at; *ante*, before; *adversus*, *adversum*, against; *cis*, *citra*, on this Side; *circa*, *circum*, *circiter*, about; *contra*, against; *erga*, towards; *extra*, without; *intra*, within; *inter*, between; *infra*, beneath; *juxta*, beside, or nigh to; *ob*, for; *pone*, behind; *per*, by; *prope*, nigh; *propter*, for; *secundum*, according to; *post*, after; *trans*, on the further Side; *ultra*, beyond; *præter*, beside; *usque*, until; *secus*, by; *versus*, towards; *penes*, in the Power; *supra*, above.

These Prepositions govern an Ablative Case; *à*, *ab*, *abs*, from; *clam*, privily; *coram*, before, or in Presence; *de*, *è*, *ex*, of, or from; *præ*, before, or in Comparison of; *palam*, openly; *sine*, *absque*, without; § *Tenus*, until, or up to.

§ Note, when a Noun of the plural Number is joined with *tenus*, it must be put in the Genitive Case, and set before *tenus*; as, *aurium tenus*, up to the Ears.

These

These Prepositions serve both to the Accusative and Ablative Cases; *in*, in or into; *sub*, *subter*, under; *super*, upon; as, *in urbem*, into the City. *In te spes est*, my Hope is in thee.

Verbs compounded with a Preposition, sometimes govern the same Case that the Preposition itself governs; as, *Detrudunt naves scopulo*, they thrust the Ships off the Rock.

Prepositions when they lose the Case they govern, turn into Adverbs; as, *Qui ante non cavet post dolebit*, he that bewareth not before shall be sorry afterward.

The Government of Interjections.

Interjections, when they seem to speak to Men or Things, govern a Vocative Case; as, *Euge, serve fidei*, well done faithful Servant.

Interjections of Exclamation govern a Nominative, Accusative, or Vocative; as, *Ah me miserum!* ah me wretched!

Hei and *væ* govern a Dative Case; as, *Hei misero mihi!* alas for me miserable! *Væ vobis!* wo to you!

9 DE 57

Of some Figures or uncommon Ways of Writing, frequently to be met with in Latin Authors.

1. *Prosthesis* adds to the Beginning of a Word; as, *Gnatus* for *natus*.

2. *Aphæresis* takes from the Beginning of a Word; as, *Conia* for *Ciconia*.

3. *Epenthesis* adds to the Middle of a Word; as, *Religio* for *religio*.

4. *Syncope* takes from the Middle of a Word; as, *novisti* for *novisti*.

5. *Apocope* takes from the End of a Word; as, *Ingeni* for *ingenii*.

6 *Paragoge* adds to the End of a Word; as, *Diciet* for *dici*.

7 *Metathesis* transposes a Letter in a Word; as, *Evan-dre* for *Evander*.

8. *Ellipsis* suppresses a Word or more in a Sentence; as, *Brevi veniet*, where *tempore* is suppressed. *Est Regi à pœculis*, where *servus* is understood.



O F

PROSODY.

PROSODY; or the Art of Versifying, considers the Quantity of Syllables, that is, the Space of Time usually required in pronouncing of different Syllables.

* A long Syllable is marked thus [—,] and a short thus [◌;] as, *tērra*.

The Quantity of first Syllables.

A Vowel before two Consonants, or a † double Letter is long; as, [e] in *ventus*, [i] in *lixa*, [a] in *bajulat*.

† The double Letters are x, z, and j between two Vowels.

EXCEP. 1. A short Vowel at the End of a Word before two Consonants beginning, the following Word is often short; as,

Occulta spolia & plures de pace triumphos.

2. A short Vowel before a † Mute and § Liquid, is either long or short; as, *patris*, *volucris*.

† B, c, d, f, g, h, p, q, t, are Mutes, that is, make no Sound of themselves.

§ L, m, n, r, s, are called Liquids, because they melt and lose their Force, when joined with a Vowel.

A Vowel before another in the same Word is short; as, *Deus*, *meus*, *tuus*, *pius*.

EXCEP. 1. Genitives in [ius] have [i] either long or short; as, *Unius*, *illius*, &c.

¶ It is always short in *alterius*, and long in *alius*, the Genitive of *alius*.

2. * *E*, in the Genitive and Dative of the fifth Declension, is long; as, *Diei, speciei*.

* It is short in *fidei, rei, spei*.

- 3 *I* in *Fio* is long in all its Tenses, where *r* is not found; as, *fio, fiebam*: But where *r* is found, it is short; as, *fierem, fieri*.

4. One Vowel before another in Greek Words is often long; as, *Pierides, Laertes*,
O in the Interjection *ôhe* is doubtful.

All † Diphthongs are long; as, *Aurum, fœnum*. Except in the Preposition *præ*, where a Vowel follows; as, *præest, praire*.

† The Diphthongs are *e, au, æ, eu, ei*.

Contraction maketh any Syllable long; as, *Ni* for *nibi*, *mi* for *mibi*.

These ‡ Prepositions, *à, de, è, se, § di*, are long in Composition; as, *amitto, deduco, &c.*

‡ Other Prepositions are short when compounded, except *pro*, which is long in *produco, profero, proveho, profugio, &c.*

§ *Di* is short in *dirimo* and *diffringo*.

¶ Every Preterperfect Tense and Supine of two Syllables has its first Syllable long; as, *Legi, motum*.

¶ Except these, *bibi, fidi, tuli, dedi, steti, scidi*; and Supines ending in *itum, itum, quitum, ratum, situm* from *sino*, *datum, rutum, satum, statum*, from *sto*, and *citum* from *cito*. Note, Supines in *itum* are always long, when they come from Preterperfects in *ivi*; as, *audirum* from *audivi*.

Verbs that double their Preterperfect Tenses have their first Syllable short; as, *Pèpendi* from *pendeo*.

** Derivatives have their Syllables of the same Quantity with those of the Primitives; as, *Amator, amicus*, from *amo*.

** Except *Innuba, pronuba*, from *nubo*; and some others that differ from their Primitives.

†† Compound Verbs have their Syllables of the same Quantity with those of the simple; as, *allego*, from *lego*, is, *allego*, from *lego*, as.

†† These differ from the simple; as, *Dejero, pejero*, from *juro*.

The

The Quantity of middle Syllables.

A is long in the * increasing of Verbs; as, *amare, stabam, bibamus.*

* The first Increase is short in *do* and its Compounds; as, *damus, circumdamus.*

E is long in the increasing of Verbs; as, *Amemus, amemus, &c.*

EXCEP. 1. *E* is short in the Tenses ending in *beris, eram, erim, ero*; as, *Amaberis, amaveram, amaverim, amavero.*

2. † *E* is short in the increasing of Verbs of the third Conjugation, where [*r*] is found after [*e*]; as, *legeris* or *legere, &c.*

† Except in the Active Preterperfect Tense and the Future Passive; as, Perfect. act. *Legerunt* vel *legere.* Fut. Pass. *Legeris* vel *legere.*

‡ *I* is short in the increasing of Verbs; as, *Amabitis, &c.*

† Except in the first increasing of Verbs of the fourth Conjugation; as, *Audire, &c.* It is long in *simus, nolimus, velimus, suis, nolitis, velitis*; and also in Preterperfect Tenses ending in *ivi.* *Venio* has [*i*] long in the Preterperfect Tense; as, *Venimus*; and short in the Present; as, *Venimus.*

§ *Rimus* and *ritis*, in the Preterperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood in Prose, are short; but in the Future long; as, Perfect. *Amaverimus, ritis.* Fut. *Amaverimus, ritis.*

§ In Verse they are either long or short.

¶ Adjectives in *inus* and *osus* have the last Syllable save one long; as, *matutinus, damnosus.*

¶ Except *carbassinus, cedrinus, crastinus, divinus, faginus, hornotinus, oleaginus, perendinus, pristinus, serotinus*; and such as signify the Materials whereof any Thing is made; as, *Adamantinus*, of Adamant.

The Quantity of last Syllables.

** *A* in the End of a Word is long; as, *Ama, contra.*

** It is short in *puta* (signifying to wit) *ita, quia, eja*, and in all Cases in [4.] except the Vocatives of Greek Nouns in [as]; as Vocat. *Anea* from *Aneas*; and the Ablatives of the first Declension; as, Abl. *Musa.* Nouns of Number ending in [ginta] are either long or short.

B, d, t, are short at the End of a Word; as, *ab, ad, caput*.

* *C* in the End of a Word is long; as, *ac, sic*, and *hic* the Adverb.

* Except in *Lae, nec, donec*. These have [*c*] either long or short, viz. *fac*, and *hic* the Pronoun; as also *hoc* when it is not in the Ablative Case.

E, in the End of a Word is short; as, *Mare, lege*.

EXCEP. 1. † *E*, at the End of Nouns of the fifth Declension and Adverbs derived from them, is long; as, *Re, die, bodie, postridie*,

† It is likewise long in *fame, ferme, fere*, and Adverbs derived from Adjectives; as, *pulchre, docte*; but it is short in *bene* and *male*.

2. *E* is long at the End of Imperatives of the second Conjugation; as, *doce, move*.

3. † Nouns of one Syllable in [*e*] are long; as, *me, te, se*.

† Except *ne, que, ve*.

4. *E* is long in all Greek Words that end in [*e*] long; as, *Lethe, Anchise*.

§ *I* at the End of a Word is long; as, *Domini, magistri*.

§ It is either long or short in *mibi, tibi, sibi, cui, ubi, ibi*. *Nisi* and *quasi* make it short; so the Datives and Vocatives of Greek Nouns; as, *Palladi, Amarylli*.

¶ *L* in the End of a Word is short; as, *Animal, mel*.

¶ Except *nil, sal, sol*, and some Hebrew Nouns; as, *Michael, Gabriel*.

N is long at the End of a Word; as, *Pean, Hymen*.

EXCEP. 1. ** *N* is short in Nouns ending in [*en*] that make [*inis*] in the Genitive Case; as, *Nomen, inis, pecten, inis*.

** It is likewise short in *an, tamen, in*, and their Compound; as, *an, forsitan; tamen, attamen; in, subin*; so in Words contracted; as, *men', viden', for mene, videsue*.

2. *N* is short in Greek Words ending in [*an*] with [*o*] short; as, *Ilion*; in *in* or *yn*; as, *Alexin, Ityu*; and in [*an*] from Nominatives in *a*; as, *Iphigenia* from *I-phigenia*.

O at the End of a Word is either long or short; as, *Anno*, *virgo*.

EXCEP. I. * The Datives and Ablatives in [*o*] are always long; as, *Domino*, *servo*.

* So Adverbs in [*o*] derived from Adjectives; as, *rapto*, *quanto*; except *sedulo*, *quinto*, *crebro*, *sevo*, which have [*o*] either long or short; and *cito*, *modo*, *quomodo*, that have it short.

2. *O* is short in *duo*, *ego*, *ambo* and *homo*.

3. † Words of one Syllable in [*o*] are long; as, *do*, *sto*.

† To which may be added *ergo*.

4. *O* is long in Greek Words with [*o*] long; as, *Sappho*, *Atbo*.

R is short in the End of a Word; as, *Turtur*, *uxor*.

EXCEP. I. *R* is long in *far*, *lar*, *nar*, *ver*, *fur*, *cur*, and *par*, with its Compounds; as, *compar*.

2. ‡ *R* is long in Greek Nouns in [*er*,] with [*e*] long; as, *Aer*, *crater*.

‡ It is short in *pater* and *mater*.

§ *As* in the End of a Word is long; as, *amas*, *musas*.

§ Except in Greek Nouns, that make *is* or *as* in the Genitive singular; as, *Lampas*, *adis*; *Pallas*, *ados*.

Es is long in the End of a Word: as, *Anchises*, *sedes*.

EXCEP. I. ¶ *Es* is short in Nouns of the third Declension, that increase short in the Genitive; as, *Miles*, *itis*.

¶ Except in *aries*, *abies*, *paries*, *Ceres* and *pes*, with its Compounds; as, *bipes*, &c.

2. ** *Es* from *sum* and its Compounds is short; as, *es*, *potes*, *ades*, from *sum*, *possum* and *adsum*.

** It is likewise short in *penes*.

3. *Es* is short in Greek Nouns, with [*e*] short; as, *Hippomanes*, *Cyclopes*.

Is is short in the End of a Word; as, *Papis*.

EXCEP. I. *Is* in Nouns of the first and second Declension is long; as, *Musis*, *dominis*.

2. *Is* is long in all Nouns that increase long in the Genitive Case; as *Samnis*, *itis*.

3* Words

3. * Words of one Syllable in [is] are long; as, *Vis, lis.*

* Except *is, bis, quis.*

4. *Is* is long in the second Persons singular of Verbs, whose second Persons Plural make [itis] long; as, *Audis, velis, auditis, velitis.*

† *Os* is long in the End of a Word; as, *Honos, nepos.*

† It is short in *compos, nepos, and os, ossis*; so in Greek Nouns with [o] short; as, *Delos, Pallados.*

Us is long in the End of a Word; as, *Famulus, amamus.*

EXCEP. 1. *Us* is long in Nouns that increase long in the Genitive Case; as, *Salus, utis.*

2. Nouns of the fourth Declension have *us* long in the Genitive singular, and the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative plural; as, Gen. *manus*, Nom. Acc. & Voc. plur. *manus.*

3. Words of one Syllable in [us] are long; as, *Rus, thus.*

4. Greek Nouns with [us] Diphthong, have [us] long; as, *Panthus, Iesus.*

U at the End of a Word is long; as, *Mannu, genu.*

The last Syllable of every Verse is either long or short.

RULES for making of Verses.

Every Foot usual in Verses, consists of two or more Syllables.

These are of two Syllables.

A Spondee has two long Syllables; as, *Virtus.*

A Pyrrich has two short; as, *Deus.*

A Trochee has the first long, and the other short; as, *Ardet.*

An Iambe has the first short and the other long; as, *amans.*

These are of three Syllables.

A Dactyl has the first Syllable long, and the other two short; as, *Scribere.*

A Moloss has three long; as, *Cælestes.*

A *Tribrac* has three short; as, *Dominus*.

An *Anapest* has the two first short, and last long; as, *Pietas*.

Out of these and other Feet, several Sorts of Verses are composed; but the *Hexameter* and *Pentameter* are the most usual.

An *Hexameter* or *Heroick Verse* consists of six Feet, whereof the four first are either *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, the * fifth a *Dactyl*, and the sixth a *Spondee*; as,

Tityre, tu patula recubans sub tegmine fagi.

Which is † scan'd thus:

Tityre Daët. *tu* patu Daët. *le* recu Daët. *bans* sub Spond. *tegmine* Daët. *fagi* Spond.

† To scan, is to measure a Verse, that is, to prove the Number of Feet it consists of.

* A *Spondee* is sometimes found in the fifth Place; as,

Chara Deum soboles magnum Jovis incrementum; which is scan'd thus, viz.

Chara De Daët. *um* sobo Daët. *les* mag. Spond. *num* Jovis Daët. *incre* Spond. *mentum* Spond.

A *Pentameter* or an *Elegiack Verse* consists of five Feet, whereof the two first are either *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, and then a long Syllable; after this two *Dactyls* with another long Syllable; as,

Res est solliciti plenatimoris amor; which is scan'd thus, viz.
Res est Spond. *sollici* Daët. *ti* long Syllable; *plena* *ti* Daët. *moris* a Daët. *mor* long Syllable.

An *Asclepiad* consists of a *Spondee*, *Dactyl* and a long Syllable; and afterwards of two *Dactyls*; as,

Mecenas atavis edite regibus; which is scan'd thus, viz.
Mecæ Spond. *nas* *ata* Daët. *vis* long Syllable. *edite* Daët. *regibus* Daët.

† A *Sapphick* is made up of a *Trochee*, *Spondee*, *Dactyl*, and two *Trochees* at the End; as,

Jam satis terris nivis atque diræ; which is thus scan'd, viz.
Jam *sa* Troch. *tis* *ter* Spond. *ris* *nivis* Daët. *atque* Troch. *diræ* Troch.

† After three Verses of this Kind an *Adonick* is added, which has only two Feet, the first a *Dactyl*, and the last a *Spondee*.

A *Phalecian Verse* consists of a *Spondee*, *Dactyl*, and three *Trochees* at the End; as,

Nostrum non poteris latere nasum, which is scan'd thus viz.
Nostrum Spond. *non* *pote* Daët. *ris* *la* Troch. *tere* Troch. *nasum* Troch.

* An

* An *Iambick* usually consists of four or six Feet, which in Rigour should be all *Iambes*; as,

Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit; which is thus scan'd, viz.
Suis Iambe, & ip Iambe, sa Ro Iambe, ma vi Iambe, ribus
Iambe, ruit Iambe.

* This Verse sometimes instead of an *Iambe* receives in unequal Places, as first, third, fifth, a *Spondee*; but in equal Places, as second, fourth, sixth, it retains an *Iambe*; as,

O Carminum dulces nota; which is scan'd thus, viz.

O Car Spond. nimis Iambe, dulces Spond. nota Iambe.

OBSERVATIONS upon the Scanning of VERSES.

1. * A Vowel either with or without *m.* at the end of a Word, and sometimes of a Verse, is cut off, when the Word or Verse following begins with an [*b*] or a Vowel; as,

Sera, nimis vit' est crastina viv' hodie.

Monstr' horrend' inform' ingens cui lumen ademptum.

* The cutting off a Vowel alone is called *Synalopha*; but when the Vowel with [*m*] is lost, it is call'd *Eclipsis*. *Heu* and *O* are never cut off.

2. A Vowel before another in the same Word may by *Synaresis* be turned into one Syllable with the latter; as,
Seu lento fuerint † alvaria vimine texta.

† For *alvearia*.

3. A Syllable being divided may by *Diarefis* be made two;
as,

Debuerunt suos † evoluisse suos.

† For *evoluisse*.

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Lastly, If in Verse any Thing be found contrary to any of the Rules of Quantities above laid down, it must be imputed either to the Figure *Casura*, by which a short Syllable at the End of a Word is made long; or to the Authority Poets assume, called *Poetical Licence*.

FINIS.

